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Colorful Plantings Frame the Entrance to the Sea Island Golf Club,
Sea Island, Georgia



SEA ISLAND NURSERY

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA

Fine Ornamental Plants for the South

Sea Island
Ga.

Beautiful CAMELLIAS

These aristocrats of southern shrubs have come into their own again in the past few years, after being neglected for some time. Specimens are growing in gardens all over the South that are treasured as family heirlooms. Camellia shows in various southern and Gulf Coast cities serve to spotlight attention on these richly colored and variously formed blooms.



CAMELLIA
PINK STAR



CAMELLIA
GOV. MOUTON



CAMELLIA
MATHOTIANA
(*Mathotiana rubra*)

Foreword

THE SEA ISLAND NURSERY, established in 1927, is owned and operated by the Sea Island Company, Sea Island, Georgia.

The ornamental shrubs, trees and plants that we grow have been thoroughly tested for their hardiness and adaptability to the climatic and soil conditions prevailing in the Southeast.

Most of the plants listed in this catalog can be grown successfully throughout the Lower South, and many of them much farther north. A few, however, are hardy only in the southeastern coastal region from Charleston, S. C., southward and in the Gulf Coast region, where extreme winter temperatures rarely go below 25°. From the many varieties listed, decorative plants can be chosen that will provide color and beauty the year round in any section of the South. If you are not sure about the adaptability of certain plants to your locality, we shall be glad to assist you in making suitable and reliable choices.

OUR PRICE LIST that accompanies this catalog lists the plants that we have for sale at the time of printing. We publish new price lists of available plants each year.

LOCATION. The Sea Island Nursery is located on the Hamilton Plantation Road, St. Simons Island, Georgia, one quarter mile from the St. Simons end of the Brunswick—St. Simons Island causeway. We cordially invite you to visit our nursery, but if this is not convenient you may mail your orders with the assurance of getting quality stock, expertly packed for safe delivery.

OUR BUSINESS TERMS

CASH, MONEY ORDER, CHECK OR SATISFACTORY REFERENCE must accompany all mail orders for immediate shipment unless you have an account with us. If you wish us to reserve and hold plants for you, a deposit of 25% is required.

TRANSPORTATION. Prices quoted are F.O.B. our nursery and do not include delivery costs beyond the vicinity of Brunswick, St. Simons Island and Sea Island. Please state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made . . . by parcel post, express, commercial truckline or freight. Special arrangements can be made to handle truckload lots. In shipping heavy balled and burlapped plants requiring special crating or boxing, packing will be charged at cost.

SHIPPING SEASON. Balled and burlapped and potted plants may be safely moved almost any month of the year. Our shipping season for bare-rooted plants is normally from November 1 to April 1.

GUARANTEE. We guarantee our plants to be true to name, well grown, properly packed and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guarantee is limited to the original invoice value. We sell no nursery stock under a guarantee to live except potted and balled and burlapped plants. These we agree to replace on request as soon as possible at not less than 50% of purchase price, should any plants die from causes other than neglect. Replacement claim should be made within 90 days of receipt of shipment.

If a mistake is made in filling your order, we will cheerfully make correction. Our responsibility, except as stated above, ceases upon delivery of plants in good condition to public carrier.

SEA ISLAND NURSERY

St. Simons Island, Georgia

Growers of Quality Nursery Stock since 1927

Telephone: St. Simons 4471

**Nursery Office open: 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. week days
8 A.M. to noon Saturday**





A GARDEN AT SEA ISLAND DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND CONSULTATION SERVICES

The Landscape Department of the Sea Island Company, under the direction of T. M. Baumgardner, Landscape Architect, is equipped to render expert landscape planning and supervisory services throughout the South for all types of landscape developments, such as home grounds (both large and small), parks, institutional grounds, civic projects, land subdivisions, housing projects, tourist courts, recreational areas, etc.

Our staff includes graduate landscape architects with years of training in landscape planning and planting throughout the South.

We also have skilled planting crews and equipment available for executing landscape work within reasonable traveling distances from Sea Island, and we pride ourselves on the excellence and economy of the work of this department.

Over a twenty-year period we have planned and executed all of the landscape work coincident to the development of the famed Sea Island resort properties and facilities, as well as many other landscape projects in the Southeast.

Address inquiries regarding our landscape services to:

T. M. BAUMGARDNER
Landscape Architect
Sea Island Company
Sea Island, Ga.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. Glossy Abelia. A fine summer-blooming evergreen shrub, thriving from Florida to Ohio. Useful for shrub groups or hedges. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet in the Deep South but can be kept within bounds by shearing. Small, pinkish white flowers are borne profusely throughout the summer.

AGAVE AMERICANA. Centuryplant Agave. A decorative desert plant useful for tropical landscape effects. Leaves borne in a large rosette are long, fleshy and gray-green in color. Plant is slow growing, eventually attaining 5 to 6 feet in height and breadth.

ARDISIA CRENULATA. A low, compact evergreen shrub with dark green leaves and showy red berries in winter. Thrives best in shade.

BAMBOOS. Fine, fast-growing plants. Excellent for hedges or screens, waterside plantings or for tropical effects. The long, willowy, pendulous canes and delicate foliage combine to form one of our most graceful plants.

BAMBUSA MULTIPLEX (B. ARGENTEA). Tall, clump-type Bamboo.

B. MULTIPLEX, FERNLEAF (B. DISTICHA). This variety has delicate, fern-like leaves. The slender canes are feathered from the ground up, so as to make a good thick, tall hedge, or lower hedge when sheared. Graceful if grown naturally, and the best Bamboo for garden use. Lower growing and finer textured than *B. multiplex*.

BUXUS. Box. The two following Box varieties are well adapted to the Lower South and Gulf Coast where other Boxwoods do not thrive. Excellent for low, compact hedges or edgings.

HARLANDI. Harlands Box. This is an improved type which retains its bright green color throughout the year.

JAPONICA. Japanese Box. Similar to above except that leaves turn bronze with freezing weather.

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brush. Fine evergreen shrub with yew-like leaves and very showy, bright red, cylindrical brush-like flower spikes in April and May. The graceful stems studded with attractive seed pods make good flower-arrangement material.

CASSIA SPLENDIDA. Goldenwonder Senna. A rapid-growing, spreading, deciduous shrub 6 to 8 feet high and wide, with spectacular golden yellow flowers from September to frost. Prune heavily after blooming. Likes sun.

CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA (CYDONIA JAPONICA). Flowering Quince. Twiggy, deciduous shrubs bearing brilliant flowers in midwinter, followed by showy yellow fruit in the summer. Colors: pink, orange, red and white.

CLEYERA JAPONICA. Japan Clevera. An upright, attractive evergreen shrub of the camellia family, with thick, shiny dark green leaves and creamy white, fragrant flowers, followed by red berries. Thrives in sun or deep shade.

CORTADERIA SELLOANA (C. ARGENTEA). Selloa Pampasgrass. Large, strong-growing ornamental grass clumps, with light green leaves and tall showy beige plumes in fall.

DAPHNE ODORA. Winter Daphne. A slow-growing, small evergreen shrub with light green leaves, bearing extremely fragrant, creamy white flowers in early spring. Requires same care as azaleas.

DAUBENTONIA TRIPETI. Glorypea Rattlebox; Red Locust. A deciduous shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with light green, locust-like leaves. Showy, bright vermilion flowers are borne throughout the summer months, followed by long slender seed pods. Thrives in the poorest soils and if allowed spreads from self-seeding.

DURANTA PLUMIERI. Golden Dewdrop. One of our most showy berried plants. Lavender flowers followed by large, yellow berries hanging in grape-like clusters from August to January. Deciduous.

ELAEOAGNUS PUNGENS FRUITLANDI. Fruitland Eleagnus. Attractive evergreen shrub, attaining large size. Long, pendulous, bronze-colored branches with silvery green leaves, russet underneath. Flowers small but very fragrant, followed by orange fruits.

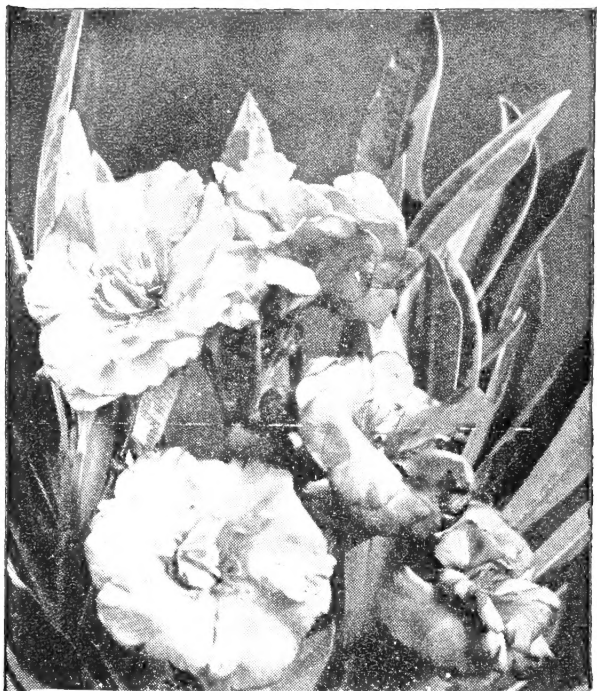
EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA. Common Poinsettia. The common red Christmas Poinsettia. Tops freeze to the ground some seasons here but the shrub attains a height of 6 to 8 feet the next season from roots.

EURYA JAPONICA. A rather rare but fine evergreen shrub, distinguished by its extremely interesting habit of growth. Excellent for use in narrow beds or for training against a wall. Leaves are dark, shiny green and fine textured.

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA. Mexican Guava. A large, compact, evergreen shrub. Leaves glossy green above, silvery beneath, creating a gray-green effect. The bright red flowers are unusual and attractive.

GARDENIA FLORIDA. Cape Jasmine. The well-known Gardenia of the South, with shining dark green leaves set with waxy white flowers, which are unusually fragrant. Blooms in May and June.

HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS, SINGLE SCARLET. Chinese Hibiscus. A subtropical shrub which, if given protection, may keep its foliage all winter. Brilliant scarlet blooms throughout the summer are very showy.



Elaeagnus pungens Fruitlandi

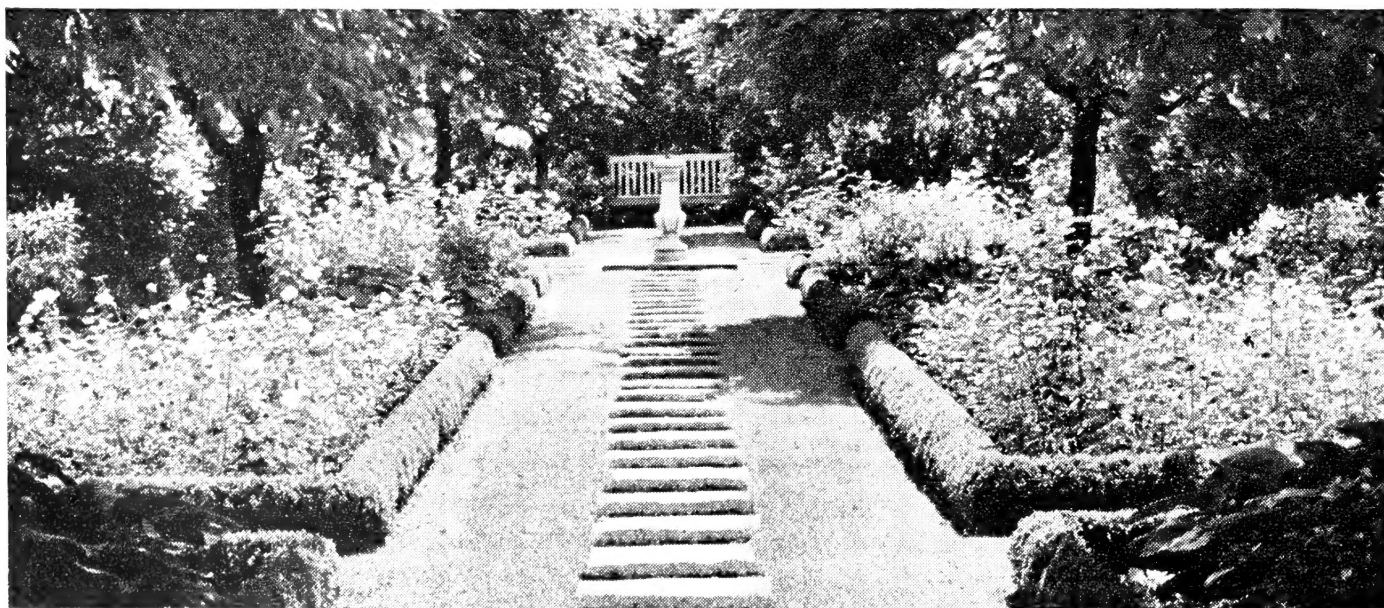
← Nerium (Oleander)



Magnolia Soulangeana



Gardenia floridum



Buxus Edging

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS. French Hydrangea.

Large-leaved, deciduous shrub with large, showy pink, blue or white flowers throughout the summer months. Likes partial shade.

HYPERICUM, SUNGOLD. St. Johns-wort. Dwarf

shrub with delicate foliage and large, single, bright golden flowers 2 inches across, from May through the summer.

ILEX. Holly.

CRENATA. Japanese Holly. Dwarf grower with small, roundish, glossy leaves and black berries, suitable for low foreground plantings.

CRENATA BULLATA. A subvariety of *I. crenata*, dwarfer and with smaller leaves.

CRENATA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Round-leaf Japanese Holly. A dense, low, rounded shrub, with slightly more rounded and larger leaves than *I. crenata*. The most vigorous grower of the Japanese Hollies.

OPACA. American Holly. See Ornamental Trees.

VOMITORIA. Yaupon; Cassine or Christmas Berry.

A native evergreen Holly with small, glossy, bright green leaves, bearing small scarlet berries in great profusion throughout the winter. This is one of the most versatile and useful shrubs for a variety of landscape uses. It thrives in almost any type of soil from the upper South to South Florida. It is excellent for use in foundation plantings and shrub borders and is probably the most satisfactory and attractive hedge plant for the South. If left to grow unpruned, it eventually forms a graceful small tree. It will make a beautiful dense, sheared hedge from 1 to 10 feet in height, and individual plants can be trained and sheared to almost any shape or size desired.



Ligustrum lucidum

ILLICIUM.

ANISATUM. Japanese Anisetree. A tall evergreen shrub with long, light green, anise-scented leaves. Used for tall border or screen planting, in sun or partial shade.

FLORIDANUM. Florida Anisetree. Upright shrub with dark green leaves in whorls and beautiful dark red, star-shaped flowers in early summer. Needs partial shade, acid soil.

JASMINUM. Jasmine. Easy-to-grow shrubs with light green foliage and bright yellow flowers in spring and early summer.

FLORIDUM. Showy Jasmine. Low growing.

HUMILE. Italian Jasmine. Tall; may be used as high hedge plant.

PRIMULINUM (J. MESNYI). Primrose Jasmine. Low growing, with graceful pendulous branches. Good on banks or as a facer for tall shrubs.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. Crape myrtle. Deciduous shrubs or small trees bearing immense bouquets of bright flowers during the summer months. Watermelon-pink, White.

LIGUSTRUM. One of our most attractive, dependable and useful groups of shrubs, well able to care for themselves in all sorts of soil, wet or dry, thriving in sun or shade or adjacent to the sea. Their rich dark glossy green leaves, attractive panicles of purplish or black berries and showy white flowers in spring combine to make them the aristocrats of all-purpose shrubs for year-round effect throughout the South. They can form the backbone of almost any type of foundation or shrub border planting or make excellent natural-form or sheared hedges.

Our Ligustrums are all grafted on root-knot (nematode)-resistant understock to insure long life and more vigorous, luxuriant growth.

CORIACEUM. Curlyleaf Privet. Less common and slower growing than the other Ligustrum varieties. This one is much admired for its interesting upright habit of growth and distinctive curled leaves. Excellent for planting against a wall or in narrow plant beds. Branches make excellent flower-arrangement material.

JAPONICUM. Japanese Privet. This grows taller and faster than the other varieties but is generally considered less desirable because of its open habit of growth, coarser texture and less shiny leaves. Large, grape-like, pendulous clusters of purplish berries are very showy through the winter months.

LUCIDUM. Glossy Privet; Waxleaf Privet. This spreading, compact, symmetrical grower is the most popular of all.

NOBILE. Similar to *L. lucidum* except that it is more upright in habit and is used where a taller, narrower plant is desired or for taller, narrower hedges. This variety can also be trimmed tree-form.



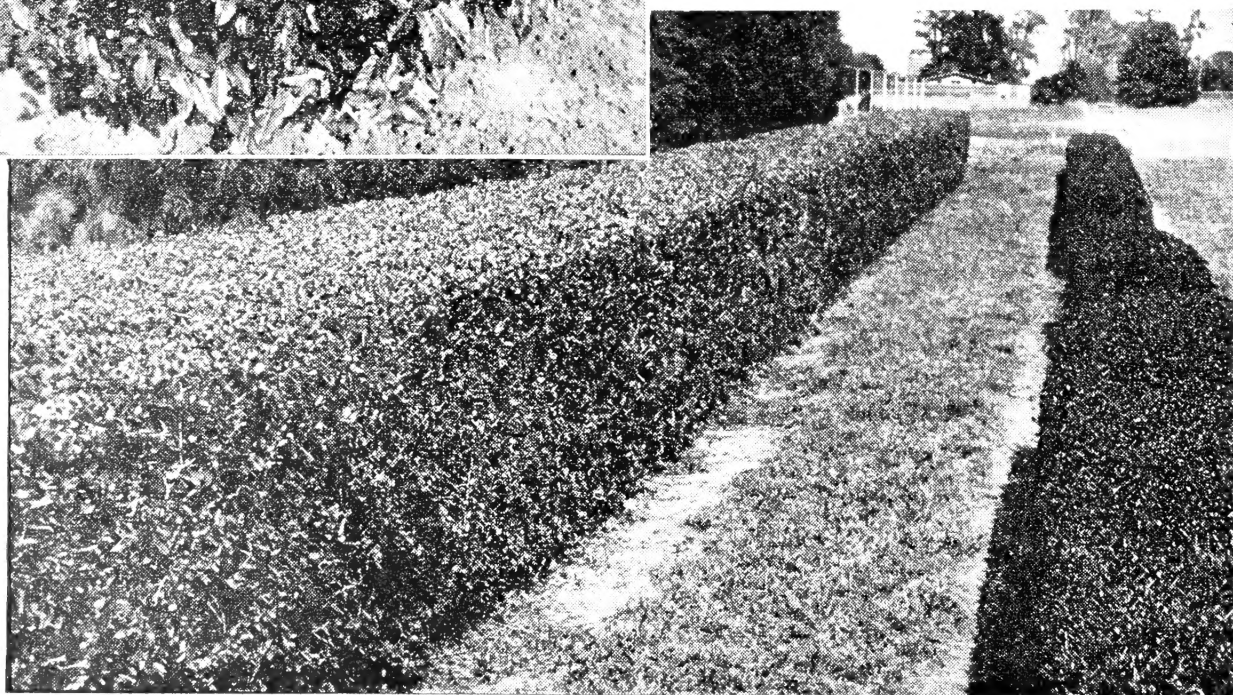
Pittosporum tobira



Prunus Caroliniana (Cherry Laurel)



Tea Plant (*Camellia Thea*)



Hedge of *Ilex Vomitoria* (Yaupon)

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

MAGNOLIA. Large shrubs or small trees with large, conspicuous flowers appearing before the leaves. These are all deciduous varieties.

LILIFLORA NIGRA. Purple-lily Magnolia. Tulip-shaped flowers, purple outside, white within, in early spring.

SOULANGEANA. Saucer Magnolia. Cup-shaped flowers, white suffused with pink.

STELLATA. Star Magnolia. Bushy grower with large, fragrant, star-shaped white flowers in early spring.

MALVAVISCUS GRANDIFLORUS. Turk's Cap; Wax-mallow. Vigorous-growing shrub resembling hibiscus but with drooping, bright scarlet flowers. Very showy in late summer and fall. It will grow farther north than the Chinese Hibiscus but is evergreen only in Florida and the Gulf Coast.

MICHELIA FUSCATA. Banana Shrub. A large, attractive, evergreen shrub bearing yellow flowers with banana-like fragrance.

MYRICA CERIFERA. Southern Waxmyrtle. A native evergreen shrub or spreading small tree, which thrives in a variety of soils throughout the South. Leaves are bright olive-green, branches light gray. The interesting grayish berries last all winter. Useful for hedges, screen plantings and as a filler shrub especially in poor sandy soils and for seaside planting.

NERIUM. Oleander. By far the most spectacularly colorful of all southern summer-blooming shrubs. They are fast and robust in growth, relatively disease-free, and the fine evergreen foliage is attractive the year round. Their wide color range and long season of bloom makes them desirable wherever large shrubs and a profusion of bloom are called for. They thrive in almost any soil and once established require little or no care. They do particularly well near the seashore.

SINGLE WHITE. One of the most popular varieties because of the profusion of bloom continuing from early spring to the first winter freeze. One of the most cold-hardy varieties.

DOUBLE ROSE-PINK. This very fragrant variety also blooms profusely without rest throughout the warmer months of the year. Other varieties except Single White usually make a big show of bloom in May and June, with only scattered blooms the rest of the season.

CARDINAL. Light red; single.

DOUBLE CREAM. Lightest yellow.

DOUBLE LIGHT PINK.

DOUBLE RED. Deep red; very cold-hardy.

MRS. ROEDING. Bright salmon-pink; double.

NANKEEN. Semi-double, cold-hardy variety with pale cream-colored flowers striped red in the center.

SINGLE PINK. Light shell-pink flowers.

TEA-ROSE-PINK. Shell-pink delicately striped with deeper pink. This is a dwarf variety with smaller leaves than others, useful where space is limited.

NANDINA DOMESTICA. Heavenly Bamboo. An erect, decorative shrub with cane-like stems topped with feathery foliage. Terminal clusters of white flowers are followed by showy red berries lasting through winter.

OLEA EUROPAEA. Common Olive. Although rarely maturing fruit in this climate, this Olive with its fine-textured, gray-green foliage and picturesque habit of growth makes a fine ornamental large shrub or small tree.

OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS. Tea Olive. Glossy green foliage and small clusters of exquisitely perfumed flowers, which bloom over a long season in winter and early spring.

PHOTINIA. Large evergreen shrubs with attractive foliage; for sun or partial shade.

GLABRA. Japanese Photinia. Medium-sized green leaves; new foliage red.

SERRULATA. Chinese Photinia. A tall narrow shrub with big, glossy, serrate leaves and flat clusters of white flowers in the summer, changing to scarlet berries in the winter.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA. One of our finest southern broad-leaved evergreen shrubs, thriving in full sun or shade, with those bright, waxy, shiny leaves that make northern gardeners so envious. This is another of those versatile shrubs of many uses in foundation or shrub border planting, as a sheared or natural hedge, or as a screen if allowed to grow unpruned. The creamy flowers borne in umbels in the early spring are exquisitely fragrant. The red seeds emerging from the large green seed pods are attractive for a short season. One of the best plants for seaside use.

PLUMBAGO.

CAPENSIS. Cape Plumbago. A low-growing, heat-resistant, subtropical shrub bearing a profusion of light blue flowers all summer. A freeze will nip it to the ground but it starts growth again in the early spring.

CAPENSIS ALBA. White flowers.

PODOCARPUS.

MACROPHYLLUS (Longifolia). Long-leaf Podocarpus. This variety has larger, lighter green leaves than *P. macrophyllus maki*, is faster growing but not so good for hedges.

MACROPHYLLUS MAKI. Shrubby Yew Podocarpus. This plant is a favorite of the landscape architect and the discriminating gardener. It is particularly distinguished for its dark evergreen, fine-textured foliage and compact growth. It makes a beautiful, refined sheared hedge or border plant. Can be trained against a wall or allowed to grow to a specimen shrub. Branches are fine for use in flower arrangements. Will thrive in full sun or partial shade.

NAGI. Japanese Podocarpus. A fine variety with waxy, dark green leaves and columnar habit of growth. Branches are slightly pendulous and it bears attractive gray-green seed pods. A fine accent plant for sun or shade.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

PRUNUS CAROLINIANA. Carolina Laurelcherry; Cherry Laurel. A fine shrub or small tree with rich, shiny evergreen leaves and small white flowers. Because of its dense growth, it makes a good hedge or screen. Needs good drainage.

PUNICA. Flowering Pomegranate.

GRANATUM, DOUBLE SCARLET. Upright, deciduous shrub of medium height, bearing double, bright scarlet flowers throughout midsummer.

GRANATUM NANA PLENA. A new introduction with low, spreading, compact habit of growth. Small leaves and small, double, orange-scarlet flowers in profusion.

PYRACANTHA. Firethorn. Grown chiefly for their extremely attractive, showy orange or scarlet berries, which persist through the winter. The evergreen foliage is attractive too. Plants must be severely pruned for successful transplanting.

COCCINEA LALANDI. Upright type with orange berries.

FORMOSANA. The most popular variety. Berries are deep glossy red, borne in immense clusters. The growing habit is spreading and irregular. The small white flowers transform these shrubs to a mass of white in the spring. Excellent as a tall border or screen shrub or trained against a wall or fence.

RAPHIOLEPIS. India Hawthorn. Valuable, finely formed shrubs with attractive evergreen foliage and clusters of flowers in early spring and fall, followed by large, bluish black berries. It is slow growing and stands sea winds.

INDICA. Dwarf India Hawthorn. One of the few truly dwarf, spreading shrubs for low foreground plantings. Flowers are showy, white with a light pink tinge.

INDICA ROSEA. Pink India Hawthorn. A new introduction of low, spreading habit similar to *R. indica* but less compact. Flowers are bright pink.

JAPONICA. Japanese Hawthorn. An upright, taller, faster-growing variety bearing white flowers.

SERISSA FOETIDA. Dwarf, spreading, low-growing shrub with delicate green foliage and numerous small, white, star-shaped flowers. Grows to a maximum height of 2 feet. Needs shearing to stay compact. Space 18 inches apart.

SEVERINIA BUXIFOLIA. Chinese Boxorange. A low, compact, spiny evergreen shrub of the orange family, with dark green, box-like leaves. It is spreading or almost reclining in habit and may be used as a hedge or low border plant. The small white flowers are fragrant and are followed by shiny black berries. Valuable for sea-side plantings.

SPIRAEA CANTONIENSIS. Reeves Spirea. Valuable deciduous shrub, which produces its dense umbels of pure white flowers in early spring.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk. Feathery, arge, deciduous shrub or small tree of rapid growth. Slender branches are covered with tiny leaves. Dainty clusters of rose-colored flowers in the spring. Introduced from Portugal, the Tamarisk has escaped and is found near the coast here. A good plant for salty, windswept locations.

TEA PLANT (CAMELLIA THEA). Evergreen shrub of medium height, bearing delicate white, fragrant flowers. Requires acid soil.

VIBURNUM.

ODORATISSIMUM. Sweet Viburnum. Vigorous, evergreen, tall shrub with light green leaves and white flowers in early spring.

SUSPENSUM. Sandankwa Viburnum. Bushy-growing evergreen shrub with small white flowers.

TINUS. Laurestinus Viburnum. Erect and dense, with small, dark evergreen leaves. Light pink flowers in February and March.

YUCCA. Spanish Bayonet. Salient bristling plants of typical subtropical effect, used in groups for their silhouette value or as a contrast in shrubbery masses. Spear-like leaves on a central stem terminating in magnificent floral heads of creamy white bells followed by large fruits.

ALOIFOLIA. Tall-growing variety reaching 12 to 15 feet.

GLORIOSA. Moundlily Yucca. Dwarf, with broad, stiff, gray-green leaves. Blooms later than *Y. aloifolia*.



Podocarpus macrophyllus Maki
(Shrubby Yew *Podocarpus*)

CAMELLIAS — THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS OF THE SOUTH

Camellias are the true aristocrats of southern garden shrubs. Their glossy bright green leaves and gorgeous flowers are unsurpassed by those of any other shrub. Varieties may be selected for a succession of bloom from October through March.

CULTURE

Camellias and Azaleas thrive under similar conditions. Camellias like good drainage, acid soil, with plenty of organic matter and uniform moisture. They prefer partial shade, especially from the afternoon sun, but a good many varieties will grow well in full sun also. In planting, dig large holes and use, if possible, a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ good garden soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ leaf mold and $\frac{1}{3}$ peat, along with a small amount of Azalea Camellia Special Fertilizer. If the soil is heavy clay, some coarse builders' sand should be added to the planting mixture. Finish by mulching with half-rotted leaves, pine straw or peat. If plants are placed in groups, keep the whole bed mulched. Shallow planting is important. Place the plants so they will be no deeper than they grew in the nursery after settlement. If necessary to plant in a low or poorly drained location, it is important to raise the planting bed to provide good drainage. Camellias should be fertilized in early spring, and a second application in late spring is usually beneficial. Use only specially prepared Camellia Fertilizer.

We will continue to propagate the newer proved varieties of *Camellia japonica* as they are introduced. Our Camellia stock is grown in sandy loam from cuttings and grafts. Consult our yearly price list for varieties and sizes we can furnish.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES

The names we list first are the ones now accepted by a majority of Camellia authorities. The names following, shown in parentheses, are the most common synonymous names under which these Camellias have been or, in some instances, are still being sold.

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON (The Czar). Semi-double, turkey-red petals with darker veins. Hardy, vigorous grower; midseason.

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON VAR. Similar to above, marbled white. Extremely showy.

ALBA PLENA. Large, complete double, pure white, imbricated. Early bloomer. This fine old variety still holds its place as the most popular white.

ALBA SUPERBA (Niveus; Grandiflora Superba). Incomplete double, white with showy yellow stamens. Vigorous, upright grower; late.

AMABILIS. Single, small, pure white, poppy-like flower with prominent golden stamens. Dainty and extremely attractive.

AREJISHI (Aloha). Medium size, irregular double, rose-pink in warm weather, deep red when colder. Earliest bloomer, sometimes starting here in August.

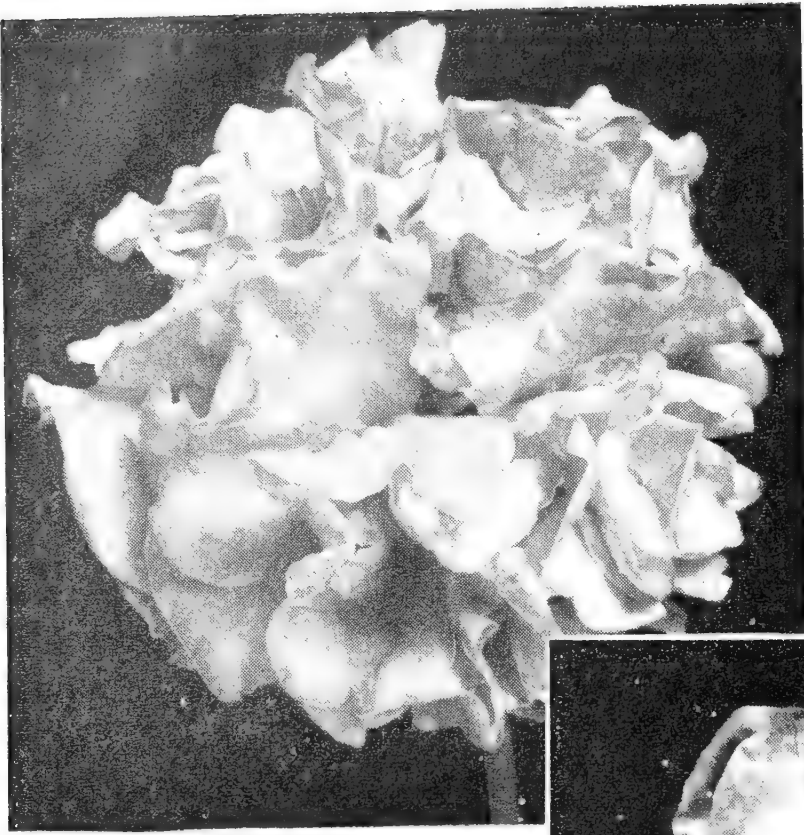
ASPACIA (Emperor of Russia Var.). Incomplete double, red with white blotches; in form resembles Emperor of Russia, from which it is a sport.

AUNT JETTY. Irregular double, large, bright red flowers with fluffy petals twisted in the center and outer petals notched. Hardy, very popular; midseason.

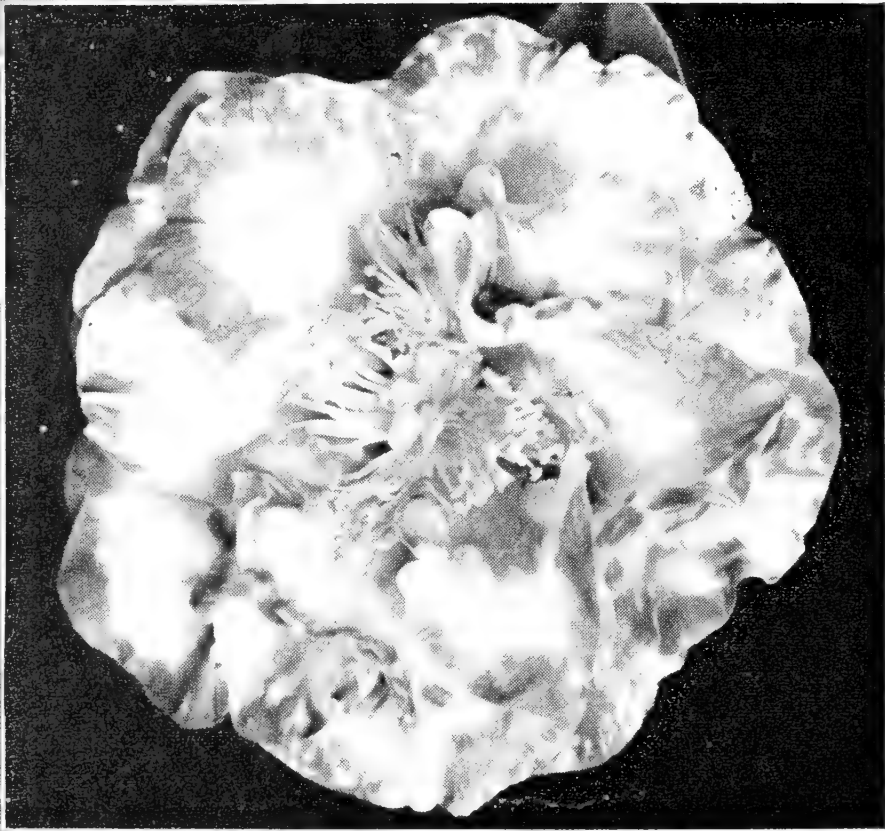
BEALI ROSEA (Dixie; Orton's Pride). Complete double, symmetrical, pretty pink blooms. Hardy, bushy grower; free flowering in midseason.

BEAUTE DE NANTES. Semi-double, medium-sized to large, clear pink flowers; gold stamens intermixed with twisted petals. Midseason.

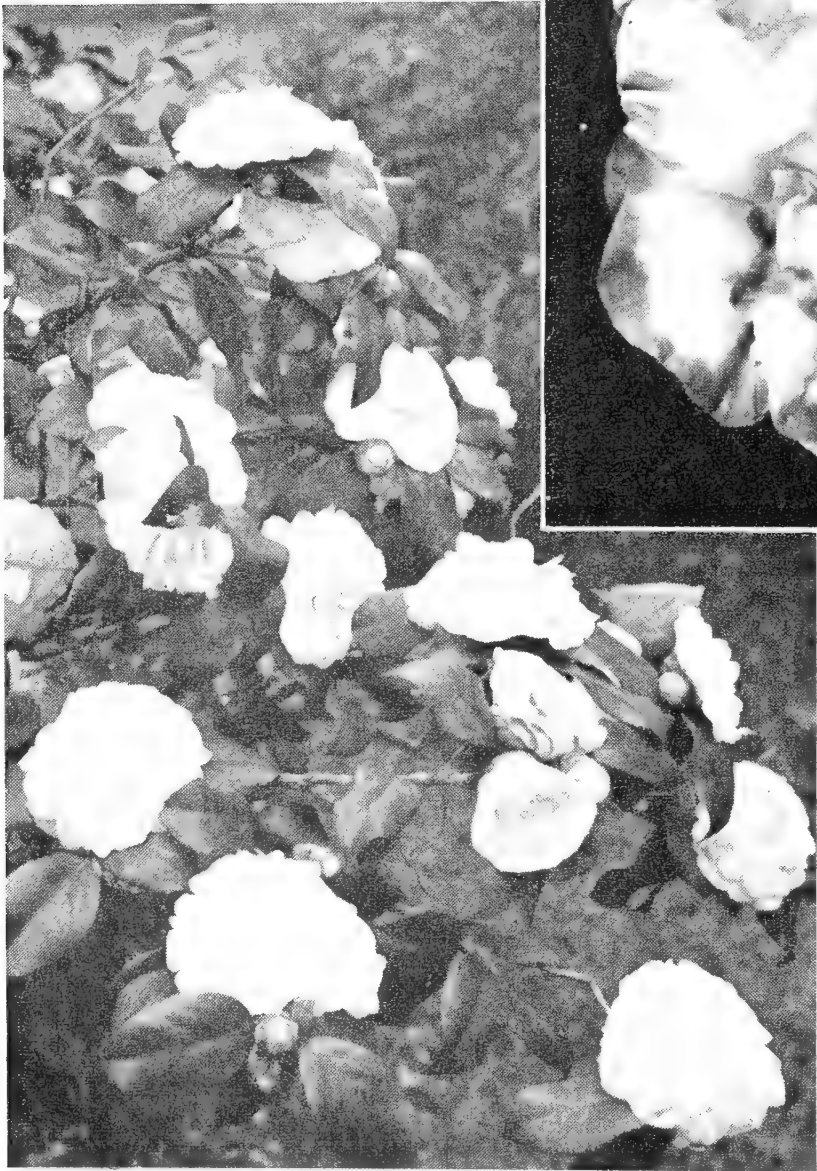
BESSIE MORSE BELLINGRATH. See Toki-No-Hag-asane.



Camellia, Aspacia



Camellia, Eugene Lize



Camellia, Alba Plena

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES, continued

BIG BEAUTY. Incomplete double, very large, white dotted and blotched rose. One of the finest new Camellias; midseason.

CAMEO PINK. Complete double, exquisite light pink blooms of medium size. An excellent bloomer. Compact, upright grower; early.

CAMPBELL (Dobreel; Gen. Douglas MacArthur). Complete double, dark red flowers of medium size with petals cupped around unopened center. Late.

CANDIDISSIMA. Complete double, white with delicate tiered petals forming a star-shaped bloom. Profuse bloomer; early midseason.

CATHERINE CATHCART (Leila). Complete double, beautiful pale pink marbled white. Late.

CELESTINE (Christmas Red). Complete double, deep pink of medium size; doesn't fade in full sun. Prolific Christmas bloomer. Good corsage flower; early.

CHURCHWELL WHITE. Complete double, white, medium size. Good bloomer and dependable upright grower; late.

C. M. HOVEY (William S. Hastie; Colonel Firey). Complete double, flat, orange-red blooms; numerous petals forming a large flower. Late.

COLLETTI (Colletti Maculata; Girard de Baillon). Incomplete double, with small irregular petals of a rich red shading to purple marbled white. A decorative, dependable, free-flowering, showy variety; early midseason.

COMTE DE GOMER (Anna Frost; Madonna). Complete double, small to medium flowers, flesh-pink striped and flecked crimson. Early.

CHRICTON. Semi-double, white and red variegated blooms. Late.

DAIKAGURA (Daikagura Var.; Kiyosu). Incomplete double, large, rich deep pink blotched white. Very early.

DAIKAGURA PINK. Incomplete double, large, rich pink, similar to Daikagura. Early.

DEBUTANTE (Sara C. Hastie). Complete double, medium soft pink. Very popular, tall, vigorous variety; early.

DONCKELARI. Semi-double, large, showy turkey-red flowers with white blotches. One of the most popular varieties midseason.

DONCKELARI (Tea Garden). Same type flower as the above, but has more white variegation. Very fine; midseason.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. Incomplete double, large, beautiful creped white petals with a few carmine stripes. A refined flower with petals well attached; midseason.

DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND PINK. A delicate pink sport of Duchess of Sutherland.

ELEGANS (Chandleri Elegans). Incomplete double, large, very showy, bright pink variegated white with large outer petals. Free bloomer. One of the most popular varieties; midseason.

ELIZABETH (Montironi; Teutonia White). Complete double, imbricated, white petals, sometimes with pink markings. Foliage good. Dependable fast grower; late.

ELIZABETH ARDEN. Semi-double, white striped rose-pink. Late.

ELIZABETH BOARDMAN. Incomplete double, splendid white with stamens intermingled. Upright, hardy; midseason.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA (Stevens; Emperor). Incomplete double, large, turkey-red flowers composed of many twisted petals mixed with stamens in groups. Late.

ENCHANTRESS. Semi-double, exquisite light pink flowers of medium size. Dependable grower; midseason.

ENRICO BETTONI (Haley's Monarch; Lateriatus). Incomplete double, large, pink blossoms, with stamens intermixed with petaloids. A fast grower and good bloomer with age; midseason.

ETHLINGTON WHITE (Waterloo; Ethrington). Semi-double, large, white flower showing stamens. Midseason.

EUGENE LIZE (Lady Jane Gray). Large, incomplete double, cherry-red flecked with white. Midseason.

FEASTI (Blushing Bride). Complete double, imbricated, medium-sized white flowers with an occasional dash of pink; notched petals. Good greenhouse variety; midseason.

FIMBRIATA (Alba Fimbriata). Complete double, pure white, similar to Alba Plena but with fringed petals. Early.

FINLANDIA VARIEGATED (Margaret Jack; Aurora Borealis). Semi-double, large, white streaked crimson. Compact, bushy growth; midseason.

FINLANDIA WHITE (White Herme). Semi-double, resembling White Sport Herme. Midseason.

FLAME. Semi-double, large, brilliant red with showy golden stamens. Late.

FRAU MINNA SEIDEL (Pink Perfection). Complete double, medium-sized, imbricated flowers; soft pink waxy petals. A very popular early variety.

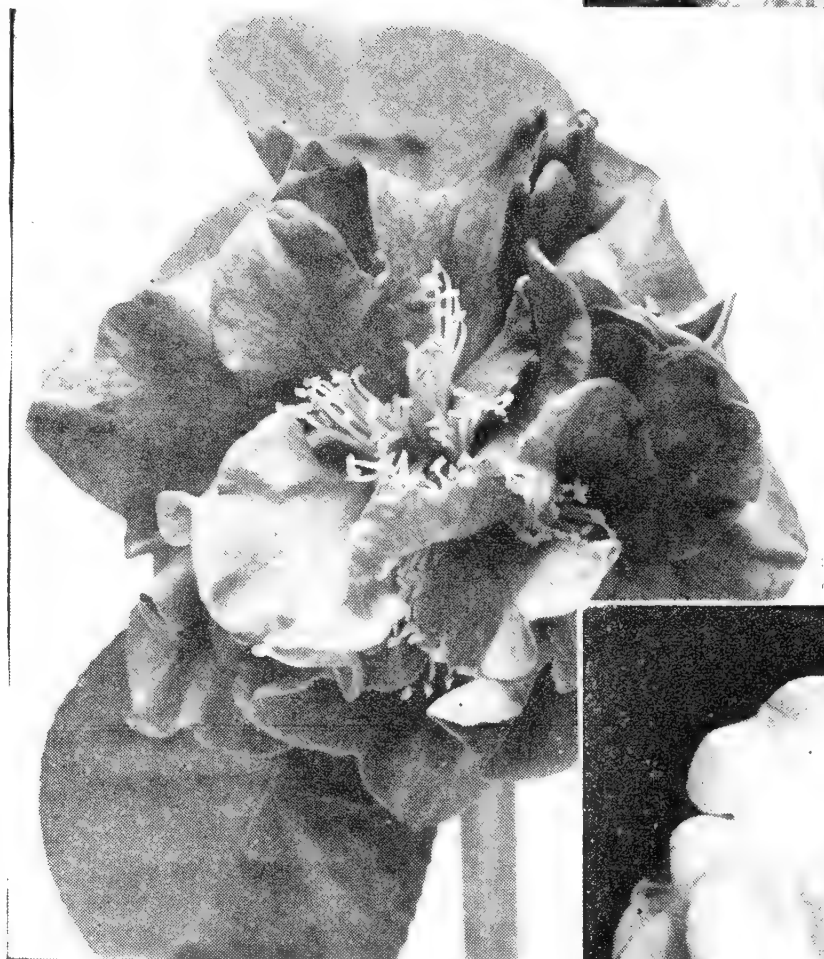
FRED SANDER (Fimbriata Superba). Semi-double, turkey-red flowers of medium size. Petals are creped and fringed on edges; however, flowers without fringed petals are likely to be produced also. Late.

FRIZZLE WHITE (Magnolia King; Emperor Wilhelm). Incomplete double, large, white; many stamens mixed among the recurved petals. Midseason.

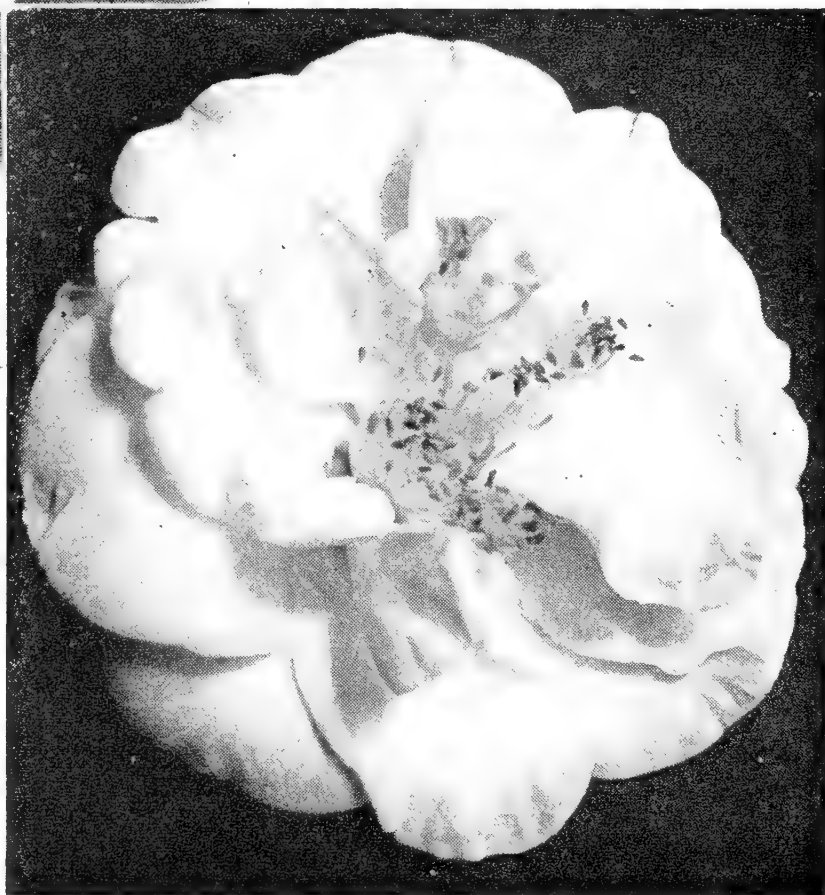
Camellia, Donckelari



Camellia, Mrs. Charles Cobb



Camellia, Duchess of Sutherland



CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES, continued

GIGANTEA. Incomplete double, very large, crimson flowers splotched and dotted white. Very large, attractive foliage. A popular variety; midseason.

GLEN 40. Complete double, with deep red, rounded petals forming a large rose-like flower. Upright grower; late.

GLOIRE DE NANTES (Leana Superba). Incomplete double, vivid red flowers of firm texture; center petals twisted around stamens. A rapid grower and good bloomer with excellent foliage. Good for landscape effect; late.

GOMEZ. Incomplete double, salmon-pink, striped rose and spotted white. A bushy, upright grower and good early bloomer.

GOSHOGURUMA (Rhodellia King). Incomplete double, deep red flowers with bright yellow stamens forming a crown in center. Late.

GOVERNOR MOUTON. Irregular double, large, deep red marbled white. A hardy, popular variegated variety; midseason.

HAKU-RAKUTEN (Refugee). Incomplete double, large, white blossoms loosely formed with a few stamens intermingled. Vigorous grower. One of the fine newer varieties; midseason.

HAKU-TSURU (White Crane). Semi-double, large, white, loosely formed, with prominent stamens. Vigorous, upright grower; midseason.

HERME. Semi-double, variegated pink and white, with white-tipped petals. A popular variety; midseason.

HERME PINK SPORT. Bright pink, of same form as above. Very pretty. A tall grower and good bloomer; midseason.

HIGH HAT. Incomplete double, large, shell-pink sport of Daikagura. An extremely fine new camellia; early.

HORKAN (Variabilis; Rena Campbell). Incomplete double, loosely formed, attractive, variable flowers, predominantly white, carmine striped or self carmine. Late.

IMURA. Semi-double, large, white, beautiful blossoms with narrow petals. An excellent, fast-growing, very hardy variety with long, narrow, drooping leaves; midseason.

IWANE-SHIBORI. Semi-double, cherry-red mottled white. Slow, compact grower; midseason.

JARVIS RED. Semi-double, bright red with prominent yellow stamens. A reliable, prolific bloomer with dark, glossy green leaves and a vigorous and spreading habit; late.

KELLINGTONIA. Incomplete double, large, rich red with varying amounts of white. Noteworthy foliage; midseason.

KENNY (Kenny Glen). Incomplete double, carmine and lighter tints washed with white throughout. Midseason.

KISHU-TSUKASA (Admiral Nimitz). Complete double, imbricated, pink blossoms sometimes blotched or mottled white. Late.

KUMASAKA (Lady Marion; Beni-Karako; Mariana Gaete). Incomplete double, large, deep pink petals; center petals fluted and showing beautiful flaring golden stamens. Late.

LADY CLARE (Empress; Grandiflora Rosea). Semi-double, large, flat, deep pink with prominent gold stamens. Sturdy grower; early.

LADY VANSITTART. Semi-double, cherry-red with yellow stamens in center. Distinctive narrow, twisted foliage; late.

LADY VANSITTART VARIEGATED (Melody). Similar to above but white with carmine stripes. Late.

LALLAROOK (Laurel Leaf; Il Tramonto; Countess Lavinia Maggi). Complete double, flat flowers, pink beautifully marked in deeper shades and white; petals incurled. Narrow, pointed leaves. A fine old variety; midseason.

LA REINE VARIEGATED (Lady Mary Cromartie Var.). Incomplete double, large, showy flowers of deep pink blotched white. Upright; late.

LATIFOLIA (Fanny Bolis; Leana Superba; Gloire de Nantes Var.). Incomplete double, medium-sized, showy blooms, carmine splotched white; stamens prominent among petals. Sturdy grower; late.

LINDSAY NEILL. Irregular double, dark red, blotched and speckled white. Showy flowers. Low-spreading; midseason.

LURIES FAVORITE. Semi-double, large, soft lavender-pink flowers with darker veins and crinkled petals. Midseason.

MAGNOLIAEFLORE (Rose of Dawn). Semi-double, palest pink, medium-sized flowers of delicate form. Slow grower; midseason.

MARCHIONESS OF EXETER (Marquis d'Exeter). Complete double, large, carmine-rose occasionally variegated. Spreading growth; midseason.

MARIAN MITCHELL. Semi-double, large, scarlet-red flowers. Midseason.

MARIAN MITCHELL VARIEGATED. Variegated form of the above. Midseason.

MATHOTIANA (Mathotiana Rubra; William S. Hastie; Purple Emperor; Julia Drayton). Complete double, very large, red shading to purple with rosebud center. Hardy, extremely popular variety; midseason.

MATHOTIANA VARIEGATED (C. M. Hovey). Similar to above, with sparse white splotches and spots. Very desirable; midseason.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES, continued

MONARCH (Gunnellae; Honneur d'Amerique; Red Ball). Incomplete double, deep rose-red, occasionally flecked white; stamens interspersed with inner petals. Midseason.

MONJISU. Semi-double, turkey-red with central stamens, with pink filaments. Midseason.

MONJISU VARIEGATED. Similar to above; red speckled with white.

MRS. CHARLES COBB. Incomplete double, large, dark red, almost bronze; prominent stamens interspersed among petals. Midseason.

MRS. FREEMAN WEISS. Semi-double, large, bright pink. Vigorous, upright; midseason.

NAGASAKI (Mikenjaku; Candida Elegantissima). Semi-double, very large, flat blossoms, crimson irregularly blotched white. A showy, slow-growing variety. Good bloomer; late.

NOBILISSIMA (Fostine). Incomplete double, small, white. Upright growth and profuse bloomer; early.

OTOME. Complete double, medium-sized flowers, pink shaded white at margins with deeper veining. Midseason.

PINK ELIZABETH. Complete double, excellent solid light pink. Early.

PINK PERFECTION. See Frau Minna Seidel.

PINK STAR. Incomplete double, rose-pink petals intermixed with stamens; irregular pointed outline. Hardy, profuse bloomer; midseason.

PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON (Pope Pius IX). Complete double, deep blood-red blooms of medium size. Midseason.

PRINCESS BACHANACHI. Complete double, boldly marked flowers of red blotched white. Late.



Camellia, Woodville Red

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES, continued

PROFESSOR C. S. SARGENT. Irregular double, bright red flowers, the center composed of a mass of petaloids. Upright, very hardy grower, good for landscape use and free blooming in full sun; early.

PURITY (Shira-Giku; Neige d'Ore). Complete double, white flowers with wavy petals. Late.

QUEEN BESSIE. Semi-double, large, white, flushed pink at center; wavy petals. Late.

RETICULATA. Semi-double, extremely large, clear pink to purplish rose. Tall, lanky grower. Tender; late.

REV. JOHN BENNETT. Semi-double, large, beautiful salmon-pink, with often a few white streaks at center of bloom. An excellent variety; late.

REV. JOHN DRAYTON (Mary E. M.). Incomplete double, large, light clear pink. Late.

ROSEA SUPERBA (Mathotiana Rosea). Complete double, large, beautiful pink blooms with rosebud center. A sport of Mathotiana. Late.

ROSE EMRY (Carnation; Christmas Glory). Complete double, small flowers of a pretty deep rose. A profuse-blooming, strong grower, standing full sun; excellent for landscape effects. Early.

ST. ANDRE (Rose Hill Rubra). Incomplete double, very large, showy crimson blooms. Popular late variety.

SARA-SA. Semi-double, large, salmon-pink flowers, streaked and speckled with white. Midseason.

SEMI-DOUBLE BLUSH (Celtic Rosea). Semi-double; palest pink, medium-sized blooms; delicate notched petals. Fast growing; late.

SNOWDRIFT. Semi-double, medium-size, white, few golden stamens in center. Midseason.

SODE-GAKUSHI (Lotus). Semi-double, large, extremely showy white flowers resembling a water lotus, with numerous stamens. Tender; midseason.

SWEETI VERA. Incomplete double, large, flesh-pink, streaked and dotted rose; numerous stamens. Midseason.

TE DEUM (Firegold; Dr. Shepard; Pasha of Persia). Incomplete double, very large, fiery red blooms with stamens in great numbers, forming a mass of yellow in the center. Very popular; late.

T. K. VARIEGATED. Semi-double, with many medium small flowers, white striped pink, rose and lavender, and solid whites and pinks. Profuse bloomer; midseason.

TOKI-NO-HAGASANE (Bessie Morse Bellingrath). Semi-double, white with faint pink blush. Midseason.

TRICOLOR (Siebold). Semi-double, small to medium-sized blooms varying from white to white striped red to red on same bush. Early.

VEDRINE (Margaret Lawrence; Ruby Glow). Incomplete double, large, dark red with white variegations on small center petals. Hardy; midseason.

VICTOR EMMANUEL (Blood of China). Incomplete double, large, showy orange-red flowers with loosely formed, wavy petals and gold stamens. Compact growth; late.

VICTORY WHITE. Incomplete double, large, white with wavy petals and central stamens; numerous small petaloids. Midseason.

VILLE DE NANTES. Semi-double, large, deep red flowers marbled white; outer petals fimbriated. A very popular variety; midseason.

WHITE EMPRESS. Semi-double, large, white flowers with mass of yellow stamens.

WHITE GIANT. Semi-double, very large, white flowers resembling a lotus. Midseason.

WILLIAM PENN (Purple Peony). Irregular double, medium size, deep purple marked with white. Midseason.

WOODVILLE RED (Martin Roberts; Kollock). Irregular double, very large, deep rose-pink to red flowers. An outstanding variety, topping many shows; early.

Camellia Sasanqua

These valuable shrubs flower from September to December. Some are open branched and spreading, and others are upright. The attractive 2 to 3-inch, fragrant blooms vary in color and formation. This shrub is faster growing than *C. japonica* and may be espaliered on a wall or used as a specimen, border or hedge plant. The leaves are glossy, deep green and smaller than those of *C. japonica*. Culture, in general, is the same but the *Sasanqua*s seem to withstand adverse conditions of soil, exposure and drainage better. Most varieties are more cold-hardy, and these can be used farther north than *C. japonica*.

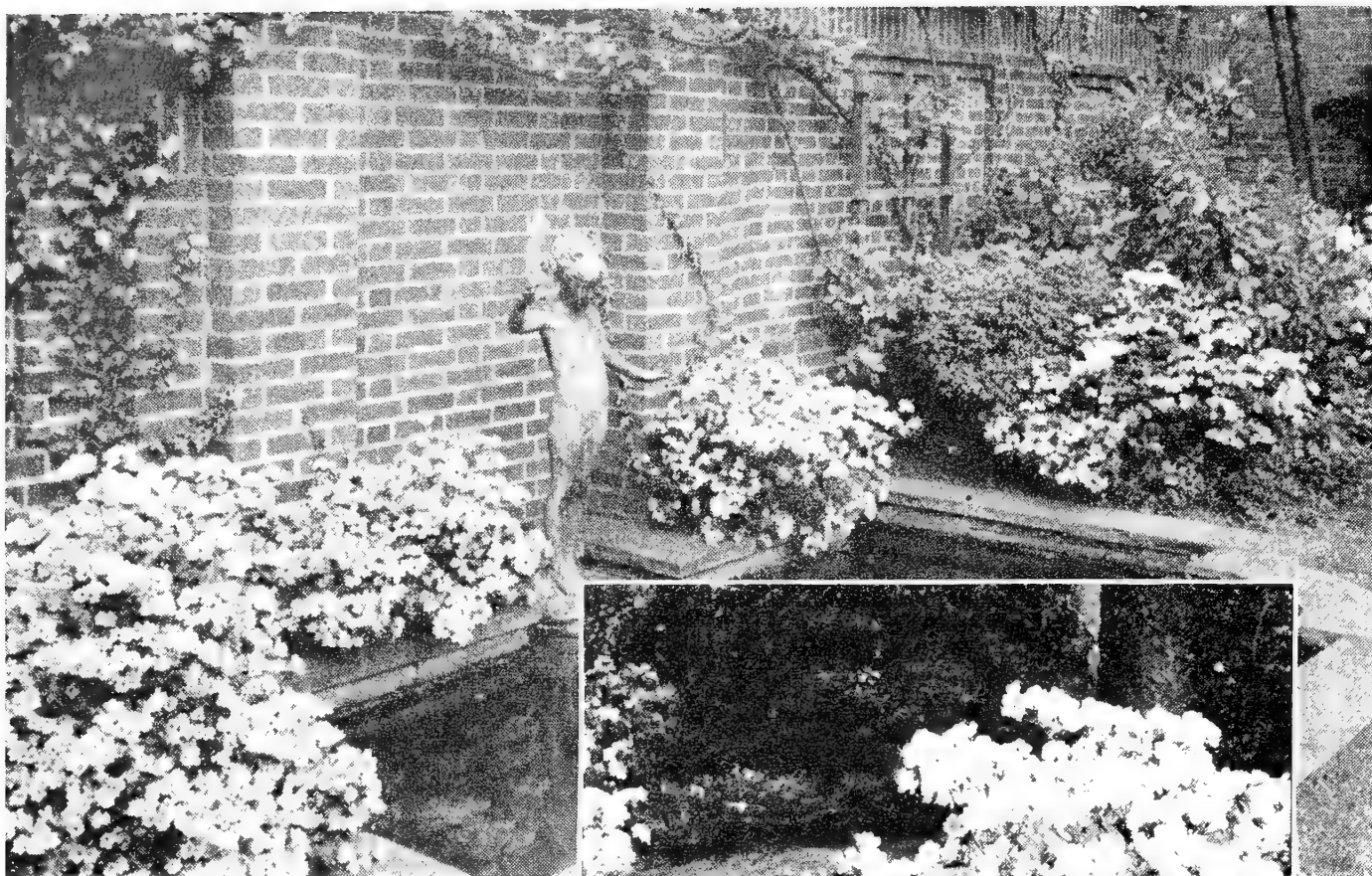
APPLE BLOSSOM. Single, palest pink with deeper shading.

CLEOPATRA. Semi-double, rose-pink. Compact grower.

MINO-NO-YUKI. Profuse bloomer. Double white flowers, showing yellow stamens when fully opened. An open grower, ideal for training on a wall but makes a handsome specimen shrub with age.

ROSEA. One of the most profuse and showy bloomers of the group. Brightest pink, single flowers.

We are now propagating several handsome new varieties of *Sasanqua Camellias* which we will have in limited quantities in small sizes



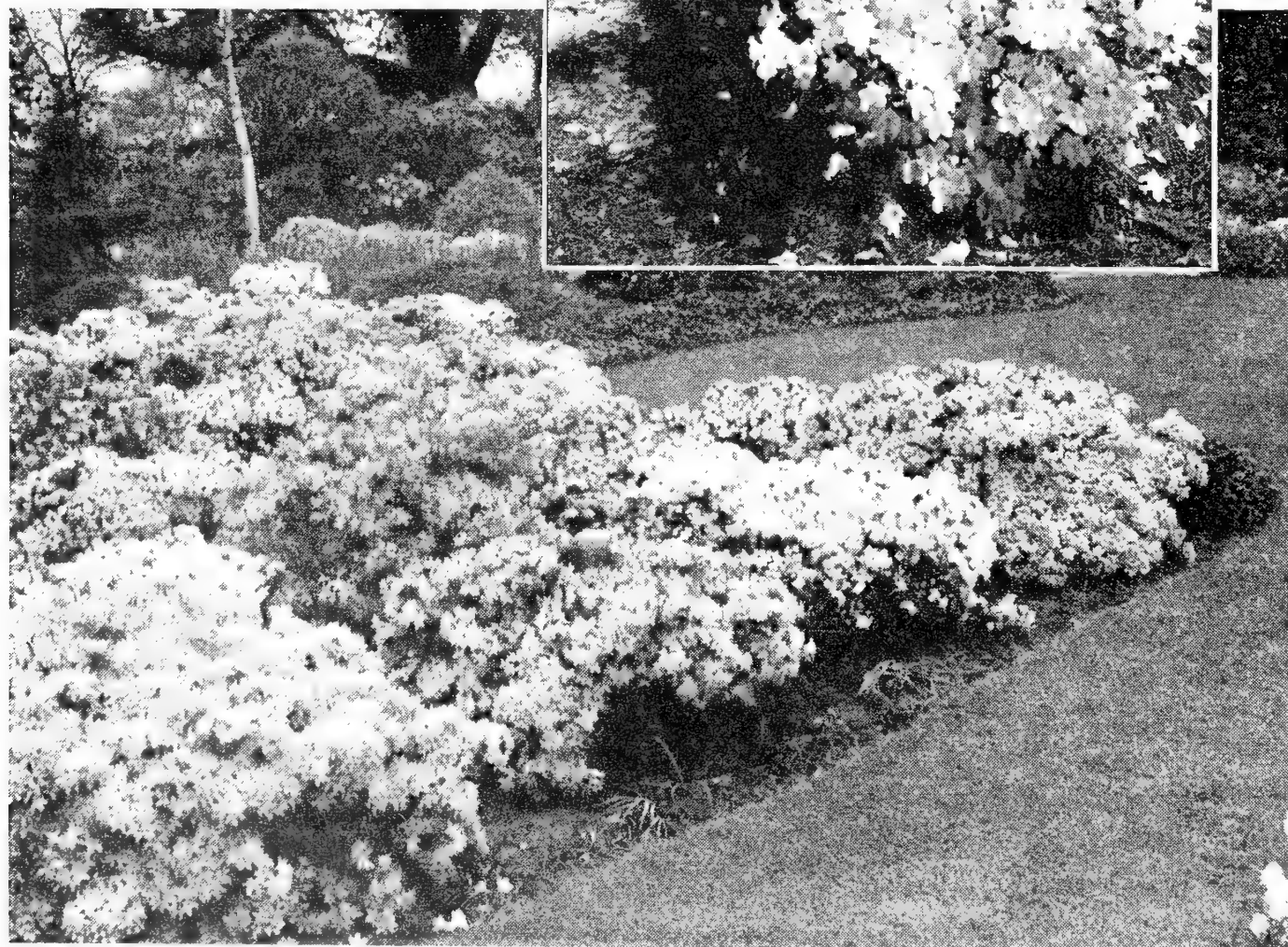
Indica Azaleas



Azalea, Fielders White



Kurume Azaleas



AZALEAS

INDICA AZALEAS (AZALEA INDICA). Popular evergreen shrubs unrivaled in their profusion of showy blooms and color masses. Most varieties bloom during the winter and very early spring when color in the landscape is doubly appreciated. They are easily transplanted any time during the year except when in full new leaf growth. They prefer part shade, good drainage, acid soil and uniform moisture. Shallow planting and a thick mulch of leaves, pine straw, peanut hulls or peat are necessary. Fertilize once or twice a year with Azalea and Camellia Special Fertilizer.

DEEP PINK TO ROSY RED.

BRILLIANT. Midseason. Watermelon-red.
FISHER'S PINK. Midseason. Large, rose-pink flowers.
PRIDE OF DORKING. Late. Red.
PRIDE OF MOBILE. Late. Watermelon-red.
PRINCE OF WALES. Late. Deep red. Compact grower.

SALMON.

DAPHNE SALMON. Early. Light salmon. Upright.
DUC DE ROHAN. Early. Clear salmon. Compact plant.
DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Midseason. Large, salmon-pink flowers.
DUKE OF WINDSOR. Midseason to late. Clear light salmon-pink. Compact, spreading grower.
LAWSON. Midseason. Clear salmon, medium-sized flowers. Upright grower.
PRIDE OF SUMMERVILLE. Midseason. Bright clear salmon-pink. Tall, bushy grower.

LIGHT PINK.

ELEGANS. Very early. Shell-pink flowers with deeper throat. Fast, reliable grower.
ELEGANS SUPERBA. Midseason. Very large, light pink flowers with deeper throat.
GEORGE FRANC. Early. Medium pink, large flowers. Compact grower.
MACRANTHA PINK. Very late. Bright pink. Low growing.

ORANGE AND ORANGE-RED.

MACRANTHA ORANGE. Very late. Vivid orange. Low growing.
PRESIDENT CLAY. Midseason. Orange-red. Fast, reliable grower.
PRINCE OF ORANGE. Midseason. Bright orange-red. Compact grower.

LAVENDER AND MAGENTA.

FORMOSA. Midseason. A robust, fast-growing Azalea with good foliage. The very large, magenta-colored flowers are handsome but difficult to combine with other colors.
ORCHID. Early. Orchid-colored flowers.

WHITE.

FIELDER'S WHITE. Midseason. Compact grower.
INDICA ALBA. Midseason. Tall, open grower.
LANTANA ALBA. Late. Compact grower.

VARIEGATED.

ANTHENON. Late. White with soft rose striping.
GEORGE LINDLEY TABER. Midseason. Beautiful large flowers, delicately shaded light lavender-pink with deeper rose throat. Fine foliage and one of the sturdiest growers in sun or shade. Fine combined with lavender or magenta colors or used alone in masses. One of the most popular and best of the Indica varieties.

IVERYANA. Late. White with pink striping.
VITTATA FORTUNEI. This variety has the longest period of bloom of any of the Azaleas. It starts early in the fall and usually shows some blooms all through the winter and spring months. Flowers are variegated lavender-pink and white, and sometimes lavender-pink without white variegation. Habit of growth is open and irregular. Foliage not too good. Plant where it can be seen from a little distance.

We have many other varieties of Indica Azaleas in limited quantities.

KURUME AZALEAS (AZALEA OBTUSA JAPONICA). Kurume Azaleas are slower growing and less robust than the Indicas, with smaller flowers. When in bloom the plants are a solid mass of color. A wider range of colors is represented in the Kurume than in other Azalea groups. They are generally lower and more compact growing than the Indicas and are valuable for facing down the taller Azaleas or other taller shrubs. Culture is the same as for *Azalea indica*. They should be shaded from afternoon sun.

RED.

CHRISTMAS CHEER. Midseason. Red, hose-in-hose-type flowers.
HEXE. Midseason. Deep red, hose-in-hose type.
LIGHT PINK.
APPLEBLOSSOM. Late. Single, delicately shaded, appleblossom-like flowers.
CORAL BELLS. Midseason. Shell-pink with deeper pink throat, hose-in-hose type.
PINK PEARL. Early. Single, peach-pink flowers.

SALMON.

BRIDESMAID. Early. Bright salmon flowers.
SALMON BEAUTY. Midseason. Hose-in-hose-type flowers.
SALMON PRINCE. Midseason. Large, single, pure salmon flowers.

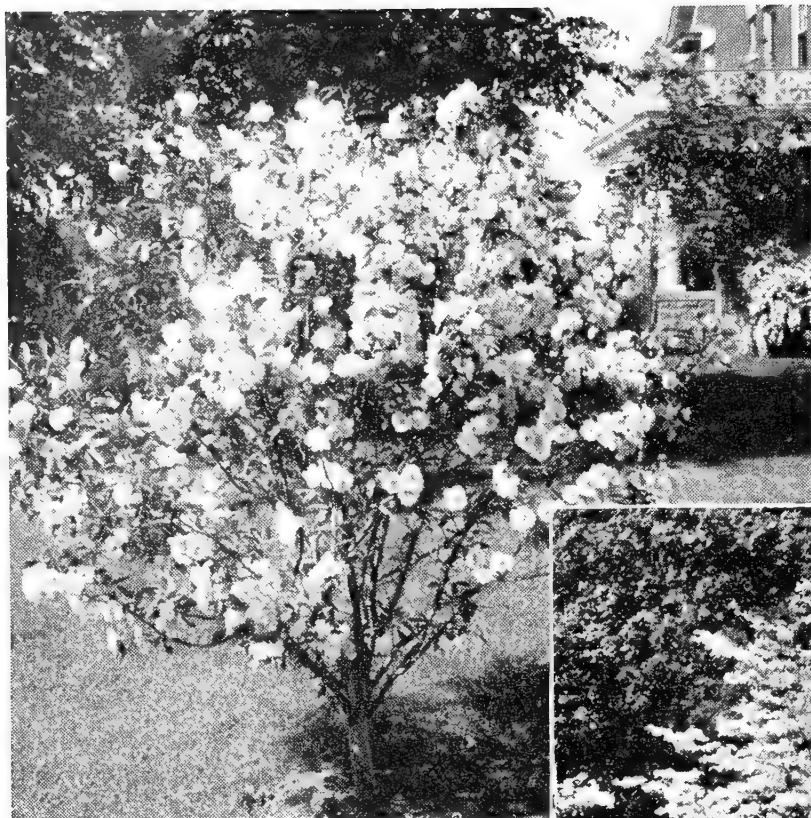
ORANGE.

FLAME. Midseason. Single orange flowers.

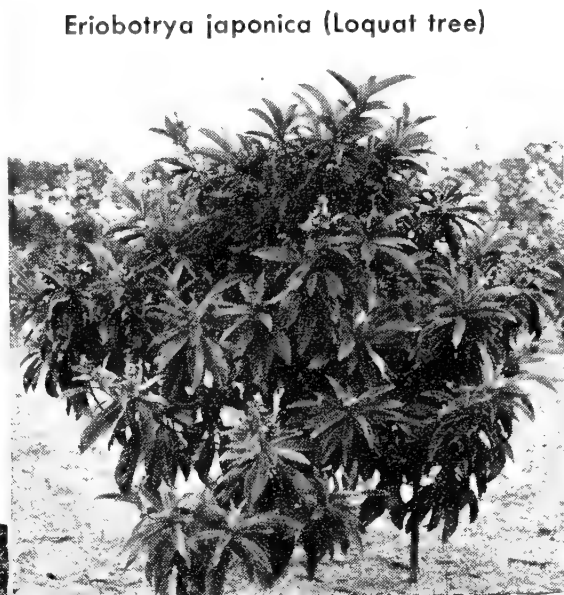
WHITE.

SNOW. Midseason. Hose-in-hose-type flowers. The best white Kurume for outdoor use.

We have many other Kurume Azalea varieties in limited quantities.



Prunus Persica (Flowering Peach)



Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat tree)



→
Cornus florida
(Flowering Dogwood)

ORNAMENTAL TREES

ACER RUBRUM. Red Maple. A deciduous native tree, valuable as a landscape subject because of its brilliant scarlet coloring in spring and autumn. Needs plenty of moisture; plant in low ground.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN (MIMOSA). Silktree; Albizzia. A spreading, flat-topped, showy tree to 20 feet. Foliage is fine and feathery. The large heads of silky pink flowers in May and June are attractive. One of the best deciduous flowering trees for the South.

CERCIS.

CANADENSIS. Eastern Redbud. A slender, deciduous flowering tree bearing its profusion of pink flowers in earliest spring before the leaves appear.

CANADENSIS ALBA. White Eastern Redbud. Same as above except that flowers are white.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA. Camphortree. An open-headed, wide-spreading, low-branching tree often with multiple trunks. Its shiny evergreen foliage and black berries combine to make it a fine picturesque, medium-sized tree.

CORNUS FLORIDA. Flowering Dogwood. The popular native large white-flowering Dogwood.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA. Loquat. A handsome large-leaved, medium-sized tree. Hardy north to Atlanta. Creamy beige, fragrant flowers appear in November and December, followed by yellow, plum-like, edible fruit. It is one of the best subtropical small evergreen trees for landscape use. Branches make good flower-arrangement material.

GORDONIA LASIANTHUS. Loblollybay Gordonia. Fine small, native tree resembling the Sweetbay, with scented white magnolia-like blossoms in May. Likes damp soil.

ILEX. Holly.

OPACA. American Holly. A fine evergreen tree unsurpassed in beauty and popularity. Can be grown successfully over a wide territory. Its shiny green leaves, symmetrical habit of growth and profusion of brilliant red berries through the winter months make this tree valuable for many landscape uses.

CASSINE. Dahoon Holly. A handsome spreading native Holly tree with smooth leaves 2 to 3 inches long and clusters of bright red berries.

VOMITORIA. Yaupon. See Ornamental Shrubs.

JUNIPERUS.

CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA. Pfitzer's Juniper. The best low-spreading conifer.

JAPONICA SYLVESTRIS. Japanese Juniper. Most satisfactory and best adapted pyramidal-shaped conifer for foundation planting in the Lower South.

VIRGINIANA. Eastern Redcedar. A native Cedar, pyramidal or columnar in habit when young, developing later into a dense, flat-topped, spreading tree. It has rich green foliage and light blue berries. It thrives in a variety of soils and makes a good specimen tree. Good for seaside plantings.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. Tuliptree. Tall, well-formed, deciduous tree with good foliage, turning yellow in fall. Tulip-like flowers of yellowish orange in spring. Grown chiefly as a shade or woodland tree.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Southern Magnolia. Grandest broad-leaved evergreen tree of the South. Leaves large, stiff, bright shiny green above, bronze beneath. Beautiful waxy white, delightfully fragrant blooms 8 to 10 inches across in late spring and early summer, followed by attractive large seed pods opening in the autumn to disgorge their bright red seeds. This is one of our finest trees for specimen and accent use.

MALUS. Flowering Crabapple. A deciduous, bushy, low-branching flowering tree with reddish buds opening to form soft pink, sweet-scented blossoms in spring.

MYRICA CERIFERA. Southern Waxmyrtle. See Ornamental Shrubs.

PARKINSONIA ACULEATA. Jerusalemthorn. A wide-spreading, picturesque tree to 20 feet. Narrow leaves and green thorny stems, contrasting in the late spring with very light yellow flowers. Stands heat and drought and some frost.

PINUS CARIBAEA. Slash Pine. Best fast-growing native Pine for landscape use. Difficult to transplant except when very small.



Magnolia grandiflora

PRUNUS.

CAROLINIANA. Carolina Laurelcherry. See Ornamental Shrubs.

MUME. Flowering Apricot. A small, compact, deciduous tree bearing masses of fragrant pink flowers in February.

PERSICA. Flowering Peach. A small, deciduous tree to 15 feet with showy double flowers. White, pink and red.

QUERCUS.

NIGRA. Water Oak. Will thrive farther north than the Live Oak and is much used for a shade tree. It is almost evergreen in the Far South, less so farther north. It is generally shorter lived and less disease resistant than the Live Oak.

SUBER. Cork Oak. Produces the cork of commerce. It thrives well in the South in a variety of soils. It is slow growing but ornamental and interesting.

VIRGINIANA. Live Oak. The grandest of all shade trees. Its picturesque habit of branching and growth, its fine glossy evergreen foliage, its long life, freedom from disease and ultimate great size combine to make it the most admired and popular of all southern shade trees. While the Live Oak is generally considered to be slow growing, if given liberal amounts of fertilizer, a young Live Oak tree will grow as fast or faster than any other evergreen shade tree in this latitude. Oaks require rather severe pruning for successful transplanting.

ULMUS PUMILA. Siberian Elm. A shapely, deciduous shade or street tree, graceful, very rapid in growth, tolerant of soil and heat, disease resistant.



Ilex Opaca (American Holly)

ROSES

The Roses that we list are the ones we have found after 20 years of experience to be best adapted to the light sandy soils and climatic conditions prevailing in the southeastern coastal plain, under cultural conditions normally provided by the average home owner. While many of the newer Hybrid Tea and patented Roses can be grown successfully if special soil mixtures and meticulous care are provided, in general, they do not thrive and persist here as well as the more thrifty older varieties.

BUSH TEA ROSES

These old-fashioned, delightfully fragrant Roses are adapted to many landscape uses and are good cut flowers if taken in tight bud. They are long lived and the most disease resistant of all, thriving without spraying. They bloom over an exceedingly long period in the South, have excellent, practically evergreen foliage and are the best shrub Roses.

RED.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. (Bengal.) Deep crimson. Extremely free-flowering, dense compact shrub Rose with fine glossy evergreen foliage. Will thrive under more adverse conditions than almost any other Rose. Very popular.

WHITE.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A Tea Rose excellent for cutting. White with outer petals tinted pink and pale yellow centers.

YELLOW.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY. Light yellow in bud, opening creamy white.

SAFRANO. This is deservedly one of the most popular of southern Roses. It bears its light yellow, faintly salmon-tinted, fragrant flowers profusely over the longest period of any Rose in this locality. The foliage is entirely evergreen in the Lower South, and here it often blooms throughout mild winters.

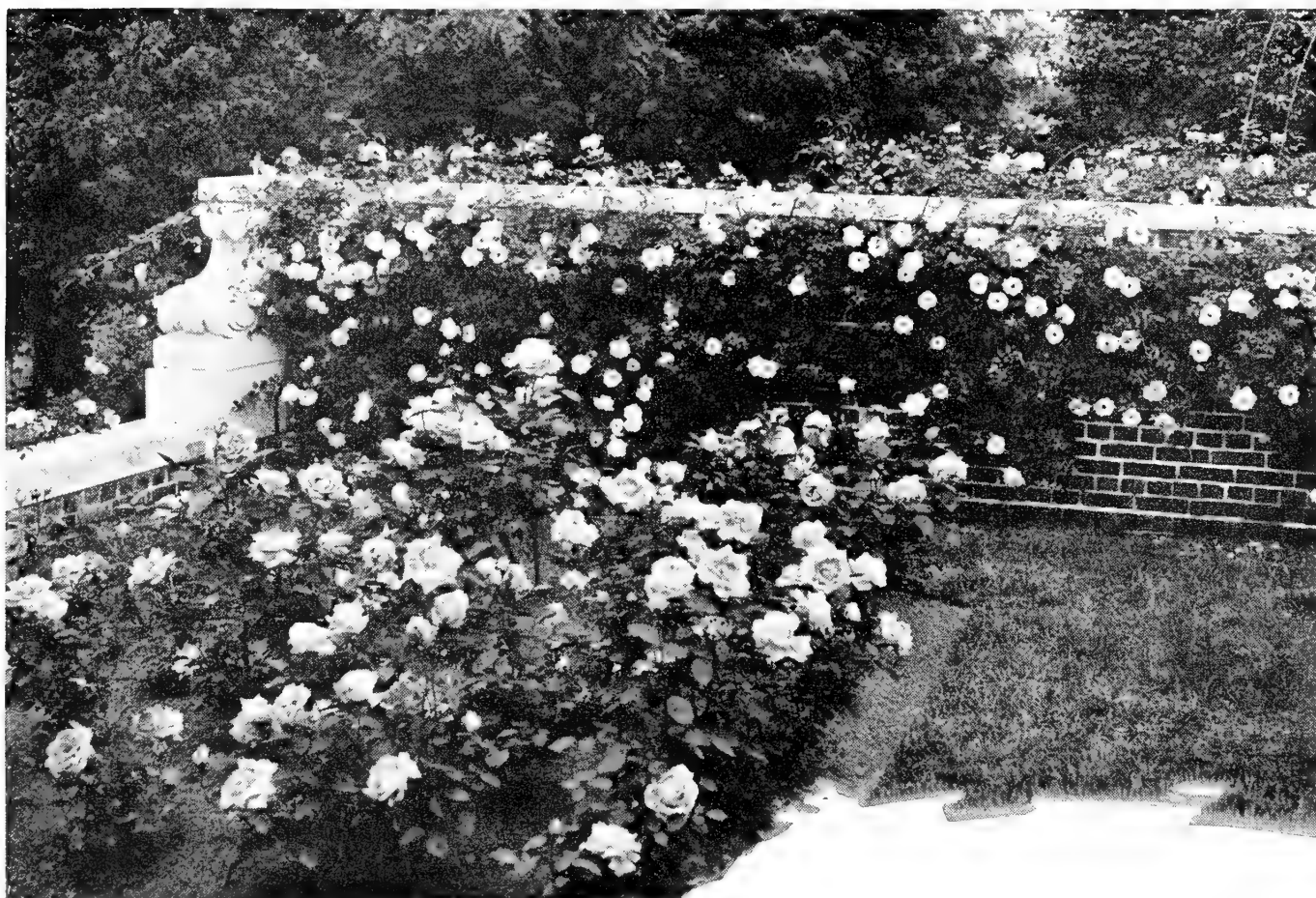
PINK.

BRIDESMAID. Clear pink; long, strong stems.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. Fine old light pink variety with rounded buds.

MME. LOMBARD. Tall, strong growing. Reliable, heavy-stemmed flowers, bright to deep rose in color.

SUNNY SOUTH. Pink flushed carmine, on pale yellow base. Vigorous, profuse bloomer.



Rose Garden

BUSH HYBRID TEA ROSES

PINK.

DAINTY BESS. Large, single, light pink flowers with prominent maroon stamens.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Fine dark pink Rose, excellent for cutting. Very thrifty grower.

MRS. CHARLES BELL. Light shell-pink. Another of the Radiance group.

PINK RADIANCE. Bright pink. The well-known Radiance Roses are the thriftiest and most reliable Hybrid Teas for the South.

WHITE.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Pure white Hybrid Perpetual with well-formed buds and blooms. One of the very few satisfactory white Roses for the South.

RED.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Deep red, with long pointed buds. One of the best cut-flower Roses, blooming well through hot summer months without fading.

RED RADIANCE. Deep rose-red. Thrifty, disease resistant and long lived.

YELLOW.

LUXEMBOURG. Rich apricot-yellow shaded with copper and lighter yellow at the tips of petals.

MRS. P. S. DU PONT. A good old-fashioned yellow Rose. One of the best for the South.

CLIMBING ROSES

RED.

CLIMBING LOUIS PHILIPPE. Deep crimson. The climbing sport of the Louis Philippe shrub Rose with the same free-flowering, fast-growing habit and fine evergreen foliage. A good year-round bloomer.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE. Vigorous climbing sport of Red Radiance.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Brilliant scarlet. A profuse spring bloomer, strong and disease resistant.

YELLOW.

MERMAID. Huge, single flowers resembling Cherokee in form but pale yellow, with large cluster of amber stamens. Blooms profusely in mid-spring, with scattered blooms in summer and fall. A very thrifty grower with fine evergreen foliage.

PERLE DES JARDINS. Yellow climbing Rose, similar to Marechal Niel but more vigorous in the Lower South.

YELLOW BANKSIA. Unique old-fashioned southern Rose bearing large clusters of miniature double yellow flowers in early spring.

WHITE.

LAMARQUE. One of the most showy and satisfactory spring-blooming white climbers. Fragrant, double flowers of medium size are borne in large clusters. Sturdy grower with good foliage. A splendid cut flower.

SILVER MOON. Large, single, white flowers, similar to Cherokee but blooming later.

WHITE BANKSIA. A thrifty, old-fashioned climber with clusters of small, double, white flowers in spring.

WHITE CHEROKEE. Rampant climbing native Rose bearing large, single, white flowers with prominent yellow stamens. Spring bloomer with fine evergreen foliage, requiring no spraying.

PINK.

ANEMONE (PINK CHEROKEE). Light pink, single flowers in earliest spring.

CLIMBING PINK RADIANCE. Vigorous climbing sport of Pink Radiance.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. An old-fashioned favorite with delicate flesh-pink flowers, tinted deeper pink in center.



Climbing Roses

PALMS AND CYCADS

The varieties we list will all thrive from South Florida north to Charleston along the coast, in the Gulf area and some as far north inland as Augusta.

COCOS AUSTRALIS. Pindo Palm. A fine low-growing Palm with very long, pinnate, graceful leaves of grayish green.

CYCAS REVOLUTA. Sago Cycas. A slow-growing shrub or small tree with crown of very shiny, stiff, dark green leaves. New leaves or flowers are produced in alternating years.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS. Canary Date Palm. A stout-trunked tree with an enormous spreading head of long, bright green, pinnate, pendulous leaves. The small yellow fruits are borne on handsome orange stalks.

SABAL PALMETTO. Cabbage Palmetto. Our native fan-leaved Palmetto with soft green fronds and pinkish gray trunk. Invaluable on the ocean front and attractive planted in various sizes in groups. Although attaining an eventual height of 50 feet or more, it is slow growing but is easily transplanted in large sizes.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA. Mexican Washington Palm. Splendid, tall, fast-growing Palm with dark green, fan-shaped leaves. As the old leaves die, they form a matted thatch around the slender trunk beneath the crown. This tree is the fastest growing of all the subtropical Palms, attaining a height of 40 feet or more in 15 years. It is somewhat less cold-hardy than the Sabal Palmetto.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA. Coontie Palm. A dwarf, palm-like cycad with beautiful dark green, fern-like leaves about 2 feet high.



Phoenix canariensis (Canary Date Palm)



A Southern Lawn

LAWN GRASSES

We offer the most suitable permanent lawn grasses for the lower south. Thorough preparation and fertilization of the soil, before planting, is essential.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A favored lawn grass throughout the South. A thrifty, fast-growing turf grass thriving in a variety of soils. Propagated by seed or stolons. Will not persist in shade. Does best if fertilized heavily. Will stand closest mowing.

BITTER BLUE STEM ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*). An improved strain of the common broad-leaved St. Augustine Grass. Although coarse textured it is probably the thriftiest, strongest-growing, most trouble-free grass for the Lower South. It spreads quickly and crowds out weeds and other grasses, making a thick dark green carpet that holds its color longer than most southern grasses. Thrives in full sun or shade with medium fertilization. Propagation by stolons only. One bushel of stolons will plant about 800 sq. ft. if set 1 foot apart.

CARPET GRASS (*Axonopus compressus*). A common native roadside pasture and lawn grass thriving in low areas or wherever moisture is plentiful. Propagated by seed or stolons. Will stand partial shade.

CENTPEDE GRASS (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*). A good lawn grass that seems to thrive on neglect. Will grow under conditions of poorer fertility than most lawn grasses. Makes a good turf for parks and recreation areas where conditions of semi-neglect and infrequent mowing prevail. Propagation by stolons only. One bushel of stolons will plant approximately 1000 sq. ft. when set 1 foot apart each way. Thrives in sun or light shade.

MANILA GRASS (*Zoysia matrella*). This beautiful, fine-textured, dark green lawn grass of fairly recent introduction is growing in popularity throughout the South. It thrives in full sun but will also persist in deeper shade than any other southern grass. Once established it is comparatively weed-free and will stand the heaviest wear. Its greatest drawback is its comparatively slow growth and length of time required to secure complete coverage. However, by planting individual sprigs of *Zoysia* every 2 or 3 inches each way in the spring and fertilizing frequently, a good lawn can be obtained in three or four months. Propagation is by sprigs only. This grass is sold by the square yard of sod, to be broken up into sprigs on arrival for planting. For best results use 1 sq. yd. of *Zoysia* sod for 300 to 400 sq. ft. of lawn area.

GROUND COVERS

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS. Carolina Jessamine. See Vines.

HEDERA.

CANARIENSIS. Algerian Ivy. Similar to English Ivy but faster growing and better suited to the light soils of the Lower South. Leaves are larger and lighter green than those of English Ivy. This Ivy is one of our most satisfactory ground covers for sun or shade. Also used as a vine to festoon trees or on masonry walls.

HELIX. English Ivy. The common dark green English Ivy used extensively as a ground cover or vine. Needs partial shade.

HEMEROCALLIS. Daylily. See Bulbs and Tubers.

LANTANA SELLOWIANA. Trailing Lantana. A showy trailing plant producing a profusion of lavender flowers throughout the year except for the two or three coldest months. It is fast growing and a rapid spreader; will grow in poor, dry soils and will stand sea winds.

LIRIOPE.

MUSCARI. Big Blue Lilyturf. A thrifty evergreen plant attaining a height of 18 inches, with broad, dark green, grass-like leaves and lavender-blue flowers followed by black berries. Will thrive in almost any soil without particular care. Used as a tall edging or ground-cover plant.

SPICATA. Little Blue Lilyturf; Creeping Liriope. A fast-spreading, thrifty ground cover or edging plant; maximum height 8 to 12 inches. Narrow, grass-like leaves and white to violet flowers. Used as a low edging plant or as a carpet under trees.

MARICA GRACILIS. Walking Iris. An interesting and attractive plant with light green, pendulous, iris-like leaves. The light blue flowers are borne on the ends of the leaf-like flower stalks. After the bloom fades, small plants are formed and the flower stalk bends to the ground, where the new plant takes root; hence the name Walking Iris. This plant will thrive in deep or partial shade and will tolerate poor soil. Stands a few degrees of freezing. Plant any time.

OPHIPOGON JAPONICUM. Dwarf Lilyturf. A grass-like plant growing in thick spreading clumps, 4 to 8 inches high, which may be separated into small divisions for transplanting. The dark green, narrow leaves make an excellent ground cover or edging plant in the shade or sun in any soil.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS. Cape Plumbago. See Ornamental Shrubs.

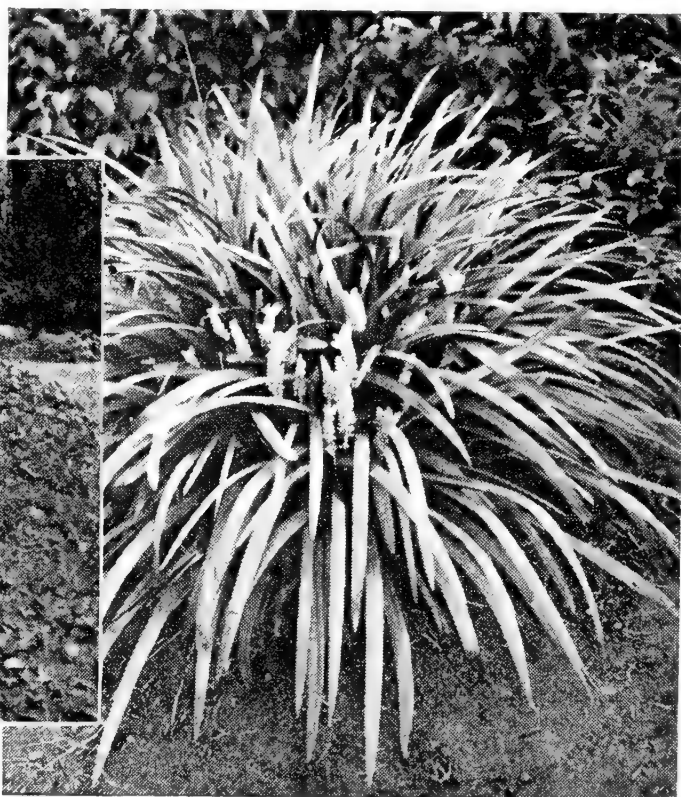
SERISSA FOETIDA. See Ornamental Shrubs.

VINCA MAJOR. Bigleaf Periwinkle. A trailing evergreen perennial with soft glossy green leaves, forming a loose mat set with light blue flowers. Grows in sun or shade. Flowers and leaves are larger than those of *Vinca minor*.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA. Coontie Palm. See Palms and Cycads.



Hedera canariensis



Liriope

VINES

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS. Coralvine. Showy deciduous southern vine with long sprays of bright rosy pink flowers in summer and autumn.

BIGNONIA.

CHAMBERLAYNI (ANEMOPAEGMA). Golden-trumpet; Cat's Claw. A vigorous evergreen tendril-climbing vine for covering masonry walls. Large, yellow, trumpet-like flowers in mid-spring.

SPECIOSA (CLYTOSTOMA). Lavender Trumpet-vine. Twining vine with large, glossy evergreen leaves and large, clear lavender flowers. One of our most attractive spring-blooming vines. Easy to control, with a good year-round appearance.

FICUS PUMILA (F. REPENS). Climbing Fig. Vigorous, small-leaved, clinging evergreen vine, making a delicate tracery of green on masonry walls when young, later developing a solid mass of green. Does well in sun or shade. Hardy as far north as Atlanta.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS. Carolina Jessamine. Very fragrant, native twining vine with good foliage and lovely small, bright yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers in spring. Used on fences, trellises, trees and as bank cover.

HEDERA.

CANARIENSIS. Algerian Ivy. See Ground Covers.
HELIX. English Ivy. See Ground Covers.

JASMINUM MULTIFLORUM (J. PUBESCENS). Furry Jasmine. The white, star-like flowers against good dark green foliage will enlighten a shady spot in the autumn. Tops may be cut back by a hard freeze but new growth from roots next season will attain an 8 to 10-foot height.

LONICERA.

SEMPERVIRENS. Trumpet Honeysuckle. A fine evergreen Honeysuckle with orange-red flowers in spring and summer.

HECKROTTI. Everblooming Honeysuckle. Similar to above but has rose-colored flowers with yellow centers.

TRACHELOSPERMUM (RHYNCHOSPERMUM) JASMINOIDES. Star Jasmine; Confederate Jasmine. One of our best southern evergreen vines. A twiner with thick, dark green leaves and a mass of very fragrant, star-shaped, white flowers in late spring.

DIVARICATUM. Yellow Star Jasmine. Similar to above but flowers are pale yellow.

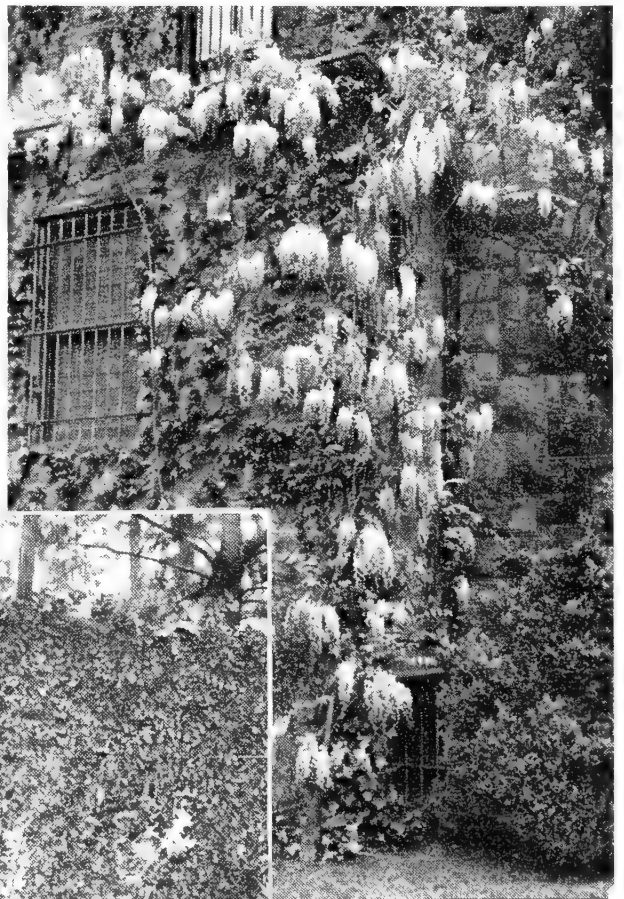
WISTARIA.

SINENSIS. Chinese Wistaria. Bears large clusters of purple flowers in earliest spring before leaves appear. Give this beautiful large, deciduous, twining vine plenty of room and substantial support. Used for shading outdoor areas or festooned on large trees.

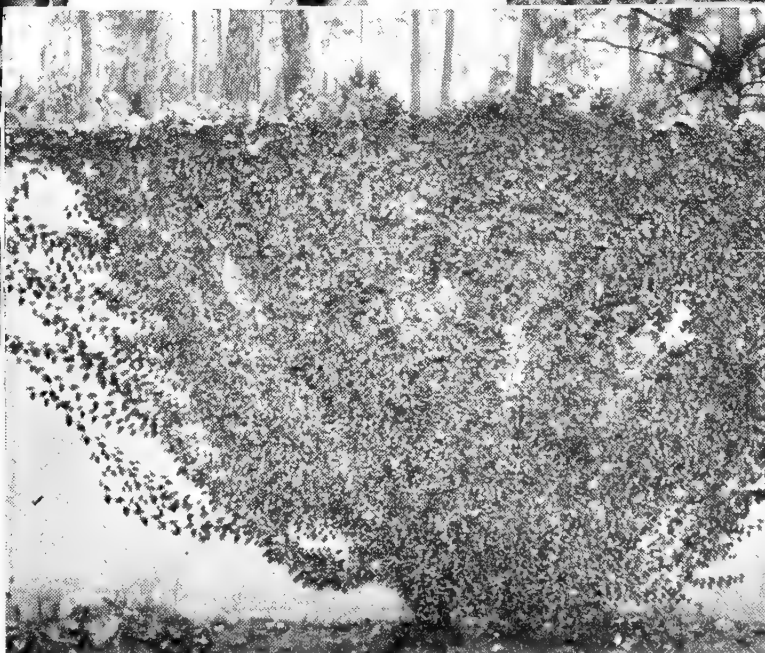
SINENSIS ALBA. Similar to above except that flowers are white.



Bignonia Chamberlayni
(Golden-trumpet)



Wistaria sinensis
(Chinese Wistaria)



← *Ficus pumila*
(Climbing Fig)

FRUITS AND NUTS FOR THE DEEP SOUTH

BANANA, ORINOCO. Horse Banana. A rapid-growing Banana producing small bunches of yellowish green fruit, not suitable to eat. These plants are grown chiefly for their tropical effect in the landscape and their interesting flowers and fruit. This is the hardiest variety, although it freezes to the ground some winters. It attains a height of 10 to 15 feet and often fruits after one season's growth.

FIGS. Fig trees mature fruits from about June to November in the Lower South.

BROWN TURKEY. An excellent quality Fig of medium size, coppery brown in color. Mid-season to late.

CELESTE. Often called the Sugar Fig. The most popular general-purpose Fig. Fruits are small to medium in size, purplish, very juicy and sweet. Early.

GUAVA, RED CATTLEY. A good evergreen shrub producing attractive, edible red fruit.

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya japonica*). See Ornamental Trees.

MUSCADINE GRAPES. These truly southern Grapes are enjoyed by nearly everyone. The vines are fast growing, long lived and free from any disease or insect damage. We offer the following selected varieties:

HUNT. Probably the best, most dependable and prolific general-purpose Muscadine Grape. An excellent variety for eating or wine production. Large black fruit.

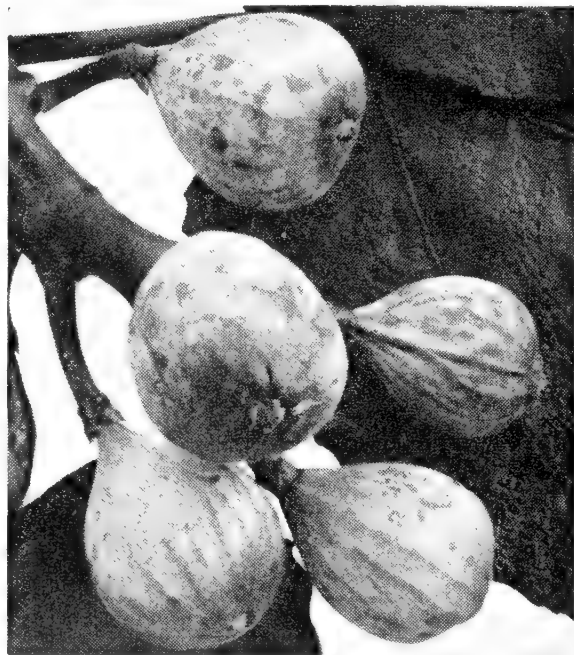
JAMES. Large, blue-black, fairly late. Good wine Grape.

SCUPPERNONG. One of the oldest, best-known Muscadine varieties. Excellent sweet bronze fruit with good flavor.

STUCKEY. Large, light bronze fruit. Excellent for eating fresh.

THOMAS. Reddish purple fruit of excellent quality.

MALE MUSCADINE. Plant one of these with every eight to ten fruiting vines for best results.



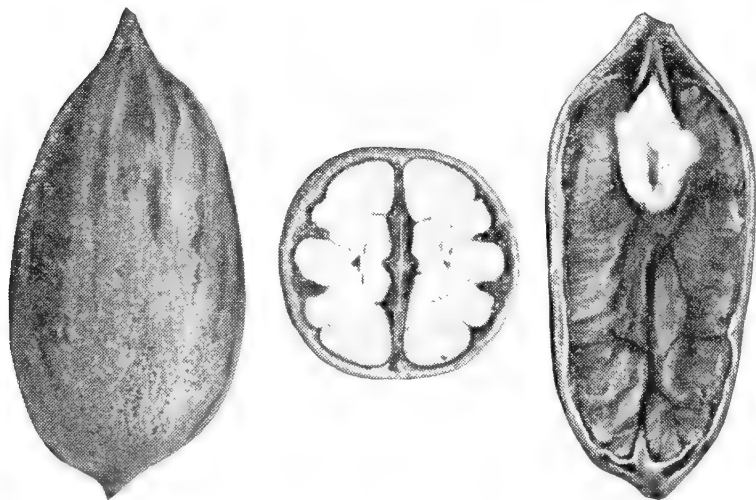
Figs, Brown Turkey

PEARS. Pears are often planted in the home grounds for their ornamental effect as well as for their fruit. Their upright habit of growth and wealth of white bloom in earliest spring make them very attractive.

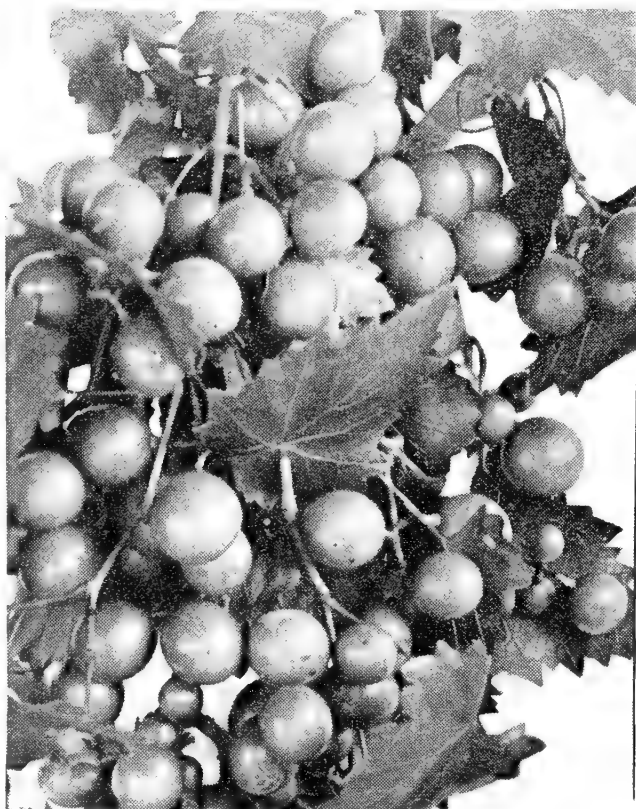
HOOD. A blight-resistant variety, with excellent large, yellowish green fruit.

PINEAPPLE. Another blight-resistant variety with large fruit of excellent quality.

PLUM, EXCELSIOR. The best Plum for the Lower South. The bright wine-red, juicy fruits ripen in June.



Pecans, Schley

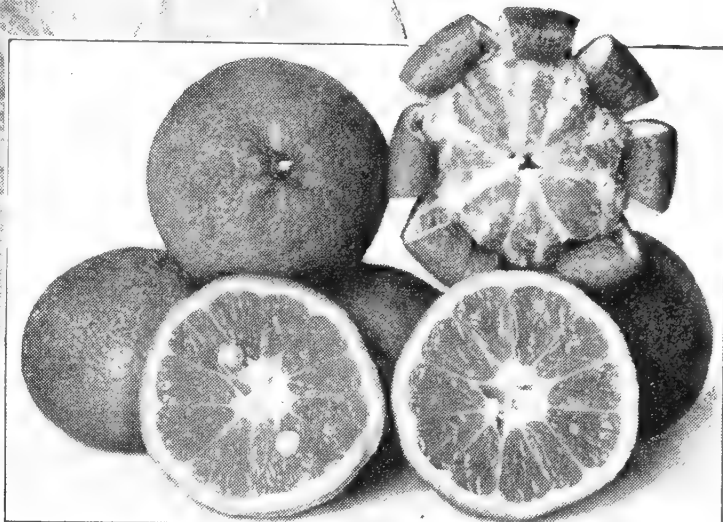


Grapes, Thomas



Grapefruit, Duncan

Oranges, Satsuma



CITRUS FRUITS

We list only the most cold-hardy varieties of citrus fruits, which are adapted to North Florida, South Georgia and the Gulf Coast. All our citrus fruits are budded on *Citrus trifoliata* rootstock, suitable only for the above climatic conditions. Citrus fruit trees are very ornamental as well as useful for their fruit. They require good drainage.

ORANGES.

- HAMLIN. An excellent early sweet Orange.
- LUE GIM GONG. Large, late, good-quality fruit tree; cold-resistant.
- PARSON BROWN. A fine old early variety of medium size; cold-resistant.
- SATSUMA. The most cold-resistant of all the Oranges, the Satsuma has flattened, tangerine-flavored fruit. Trees are smaller and lower headed than other sweet Oranges.

LEMON.

- MEYER. A hardy, large-fruited ornamental and local commercial Lemon of excellent quality. Flowers resemble orange blossoms but are pink.

GRAPEFRUIT.

- DUNCAN. Large juicy fruit of excellent quality. The best variety for this locality. Cold-resistant.

KUMQUATS. Ornamental and useful shrubs or small trees. The foliage is bright dark green and the small fruits extremely ornamental and attractive, used chiefly in marmalades and jellies. Cold-resistant.

- MARUMI. A dwarf, compact grower making an excellent shrub. Fruits small, bronze and sweet.

MEIWA. Taller, more open grower than Marumi; fruits slightly larger. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

NAGAMI. Vigorous, broadly upright grower. A heavy bearer with oblong fruit.

- CALAMONDIN. Bears small citrus fruits 1¼ inches in diameter, orange-red in color, which make an excellent drink. A handsome ornamental shrub or small tree.

- LIMEQUAT. A cross between a lime and a kumquat. Very attractive as an ornamental shrub. The acid fruits are yellow and make a good drink.

PECANS

Pecans are well adapted to most of the Lower South. They like good drainage and respond to adequate fertilization. They make fine deciduous shade trees.

- MONEYMAKER. A medium-sized nut with medium shell and rich meat.

- SCHLEY. Medium-sized nut with thinnest shells and high-quality meat.
- STUART. Thrifty grower. Nuts large, medium thin-shelled; good quality.
- SUCCESS. Sturdy, prolific variety with large, good-quality nuts.



Iris, Florentina



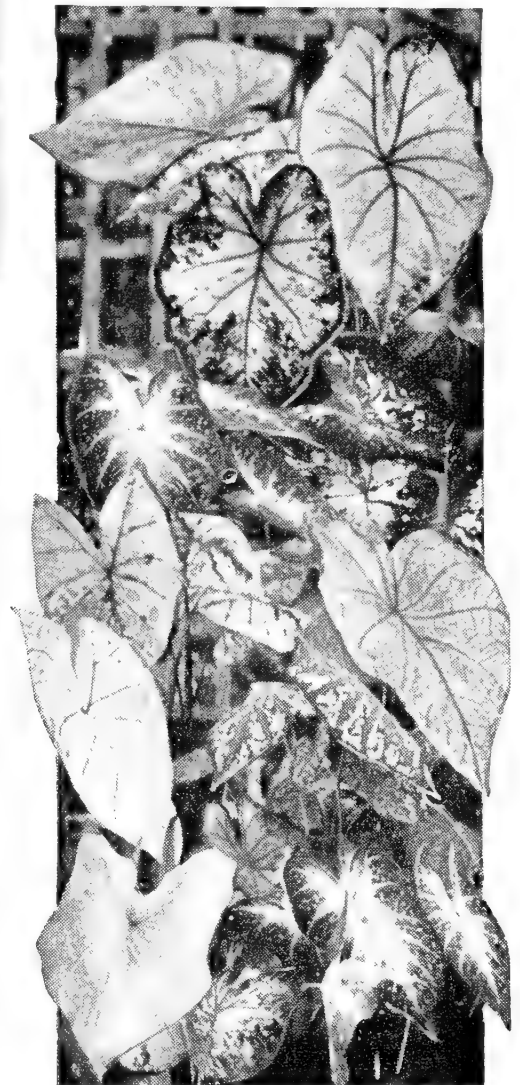
Amaryllis Hybrids



➡
Gerbera Hybrids



Gloriosa Rothschildiana



Caladiums, Fancy-leaved

BULBS, TUBERS AND PERENNIAL PLANTS

The following bulbous, tuberous-rooted and perennial plants are particularly adapted for landscape and flower-garden use in the Lower South. They require a minimum of care and will persist from year to year under our climatic conditions.

AGAPANTHUS ORIENTALIS. Blue Lily of the Nile. A fine bulb for the border, with large heads of sparkling blue flowers on 3-foot stems, rising from a clump of deep green, strap-like leaves. Fine cut flower.

AMARYLLIS HYBRIDS. Selected American strains, assorted colors. These well-known, large bulbs, producing their large, showy blooms in the spring, are dependable outdoor growers in our climate and also make excellent pot plants. Plant shallow, so that top of bulb is level with surface of ground.

CALADIUM, FANCY LEAF. With their large, striped, blotched and veined leaves in many beautiful color combinations, these make excellent summer borders, pot plants or plant-box subjects, in sun or shade. Plant in spring after danger of frost is over. They may be left in the ground over winter in South Georgia if the bed is well drained. Farther north, dig after the first light frost and put in dry cool storage over winter.

GERBERA HYBRIDS. Transvaal or African Daisy. One of our most pleasing perennials, with daisy-like, blending pastel-colored flowers varying from white and palest yellow to salmon, pastel pinks and red. The numerous 12 to 18-inch flower stalks are set in a rosette of large, attractive leaves. Blooming is most prolific during the cool spring and fall months, with scattered blooms in midsummer. An excellent, refined border plant and superb cut flower.

GLORIOSA ROTHSCILDIANA. Rothschild Glory-lily. An unusual, decorative, summer-blooming climbing Lily with tendrils at the ends of the bright green leaves. The wavy, strap-shaped petals are bright yellow and red. Fine for cut flowers or corsages. Climbs to 6 or 8 feet. Foliage disappears in winter. Plant bulbs in fall or winter in full sun. They increase readily if left undisturbed. Needs good drainage.

HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM. Gingerlily. A large, semi-tropical, upright herb, 5 to 6 feet in height, with attractive foliage and terminal clusters of pure white, fragrant flowers in summer.

IRIS.

FLORENTINA. White Flag Iris. A beautiful and reliable old variety of white Iris common in gardens of this section.

LOUISIANA. Wild Iris. These beautiful Iris, native to Louisiana, are well adapted for planting anywhere in the South. They are disease free and multiply profusely. Excellent for streamside and lakeside planting but will thrive in any good moist garden soil. Plant in masses for best effect.

BLUE LOUISIANA IRIS. Producing 3-foot spikes of dark blue to purple flowers.

RED LOUISIANA IRIS. A dwarfier sort with 2-foot spikes of soft brick-red flowers.

LEUCOJUM VERNUM. Spring Snowflake. Attractive bulb for the garden or naturalizing. Strap-shaped leaves forming a mound, with dainty nodding flowers, white tipped green in March.

MARICA GRACILIS. Walking Iris. See Ground Covers.

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. Arabian Star-of-Bethlehem. Produces 2-foot stalks of creamy white, black-centered flowers in May. Excellent cut flower. Plant bulbs in fall.

OXALIS. Tiny bulbs used for low edgings, ground covers or under-plantings in shrub beds. They flower throughout winter and spring months in the Lower South and multiply profusely if left undisturbed. Foliage is clover-like and disappears during the summer. We offer varieties in white, pink and yellow.

PHYSOSTEGIA.

VIRGINIANA, VIVID. False Dragonhead. An easy-to-grow, rapidly multiplying perennial for late summer and autumn bloom. Its 30-inch spikes of violet flowers are excellent for cutting at a time when good cut flowers in the garden are scarce.

VIRGINIANA, WHITE. Similar to above but bearing white flowers.

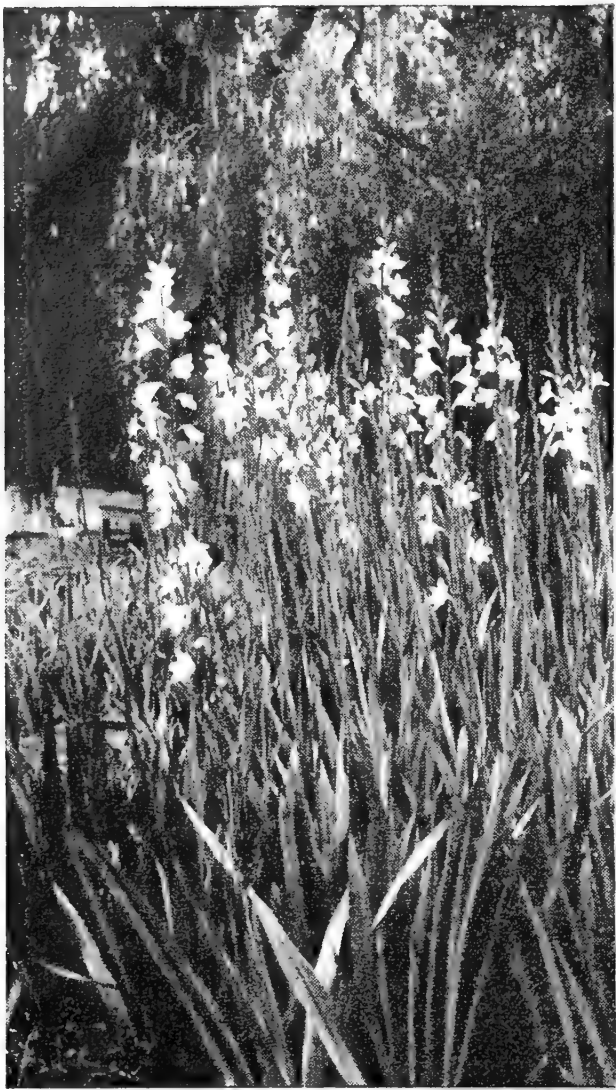
SHASTA DAISY (*Chrysanthemum maximum*). An easy-to-grow, rapidly multiplying perennial with single white daisy flowers with yellow centers on 18-inch stems. Blooms in early summer.

SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA. Aztec Lily. This rather rare but easily grown, handsome dwarf Lily bears large, bright crimson flowers on 12-inch stems in summer. Excellent for cut flowers or corsages.

STOKESIA, BLUE MOON. Stokes Aster. A useful perennial for the low border, bearing light blue, aster-like flowers on 12 to 15-inch stems in spring and summer.

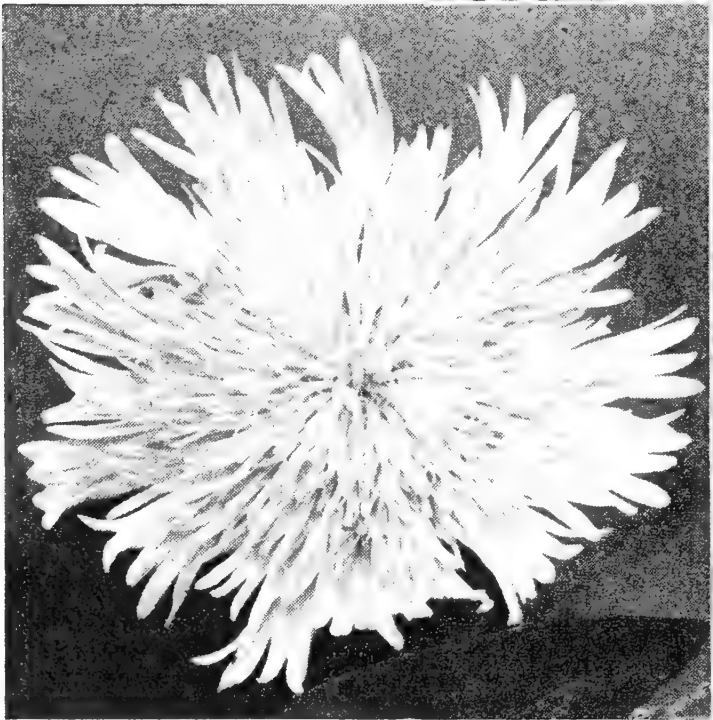
VIOLA ODORATA. Sweet Violet. Its handsome evergreen foliage and old-fashioned purple Violets make this a much-favored edging plant for sun or partial shade.

WATSONIA. This close relative of the Gladiolus, so popular in California, deserves wider use in the South where it is equally well adapted. Bloom spikes are as tall or taller than Gladiolus flowers, are much smaller but in very lovely graceful spikes. Useful for cutting. Plant bulbs in early fall in rich garden soil with good drainage. Bulbs may be left in the ground to multiply naturally for several years in the Lower South. Color range is white, lavender, pink, red and purple.



Watsonia

Physostegia virginiana



Stokesia, Blue Moon


 Hemerocallis Border

HEMEROCALLIS • Daylilies

Few, if any, perennials are better adapted to southern gardens than the modern Daylilies. Their brilliant coloring, unusual hardiness, freedom from disease and long blooming period make them almost indispensable for every garden. While they respond to good treatment, they will thrive with a minimum of care under the most adverse conditions. They grow and flower profusely in either full sun or partial shade. The color range and form of flowers of the newer varieties is extremely varied. Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are evergreen; others are semi-evergreen or deciduous.

When ordering Daylilies, please state if you wish us to substitute a similar variety if we are sold out of any variety ordered.

*AMARYLLIS. Golden yellow. Midseason.

*AUREOLE. Rich cadmium-yellow, pointed petals, Early.

BOUTONNIERE. Yellow sepals with overlapping petals of pale rosy peach. A distinctive smaller flower. Late.

BREEZE. Large, old-rose. Medium height; mid-season.

CHENG TU. Coppery orange-red with carmine mid-zone. Late.

CHIPPEWA. Large, fiery red with yellow throat. Midseason.

CITY OF AMARILLO. Very large, pale lemon-yellow. Tall; early, free bloomer.

*EMILY HUME. Orange-yellow, petals twisted and curled. Extremely robust; midseason.

ESTRELLITA. Large, 6-inch maroon and gold flowers. Medium height; midseason.

*FLORHAM. Clear golden yellow; fragrant. Mid-season.

FULVA. Rusty orange-red. Midseason.

GEORGE YELD. Large, open, rose and orange flower. Late.

HYPERION. Large, canary-yellow, fragrant flowers with broad crinkled petals. One of the best light yellows. Midseason.

JOY RUSSELL. Pale lemon-yellow. Very tall new variety; midseason.

*KANAPAHA. New clear cardinal-red. Very fine medium blooms. Midseason.

LINDA. Bicolor with golden-flecked cinnamon petals, creamy yellow sepals and rose throat. Midseason.

MARY GRAVES. New large, 6-inch, creamy buff flowers. Tall; midseason.

MICHAEL ROBINSON. New mahogany and gold of velvety texture; wide, slightly ruffled petals. Tall; midseason.

MIKADO. Orange and maroon. A favorite variety of medium height; free flowering. Mid-season.

MRS. B. F. BONNER. New large, pale lemon-yellow, with larger flowers and petals than Hyperion. Profuse bloomer; midseason.

MRS. JOHN J. TIGERT. Pale orange throat with bright red petals. Good strong grower; mid-season.

MULTIFLORA SUMMER HYBRIDS. Small, clear orange flowers. Dwarf; long flowering season.

ON TOUR. New huge, pale yellow flowers. Tall; midseason.

OPHIR. Large, golden yellow. Tall; midseason.

*PATRICIA. A very fine pale clear yellow with greenish throat; fragrant. Late.

QUEEN OF GONZALES. New fine large, wide-petaled, deep gold flowers. Early.

QUEEN OF TEXAS. New distinctive rosy red. Tall; midseason.

RED ADMIRAL. New fiery red with yellow throat; small blooms. Medium height; midseason.

SERENADE. New pale yellow, delicately tinted with pink, with fluted and twisted petals. Semi-dwarf; midseason.

SKYLARK. Large, creamy yellow with ruffled petals. Tall; midseason.

SYLVIA. New pale yellow variegated with rosy pink. Tall; midseason.

TOPEKA. New medium-sized, intense fiery red flowers with yellow throat; velvety texture. Midseason.

HOUSE PLANTS AND ANNUAL FLOWER PLANTS

We have a variety of decorative greenhouse-grown pot plants—also annual flower plants for the garden in season at our CLOISTER FLOWER SHOP, located at THE CLOISTER HOTEL, Sea Island, Georgia.

St. Simons Island, Georgia

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ULMUS.....	19
VIBURNUM.....	8
VINCA.....	24
VINES.....	25
VIOLET.....	29
WATSONIA.....	29
WAXMYRTLE.....	7, 19
WISTARIA.....	25
YAUPON.....	5
YUCCA.....	8
ZAMIA.....	22, 24



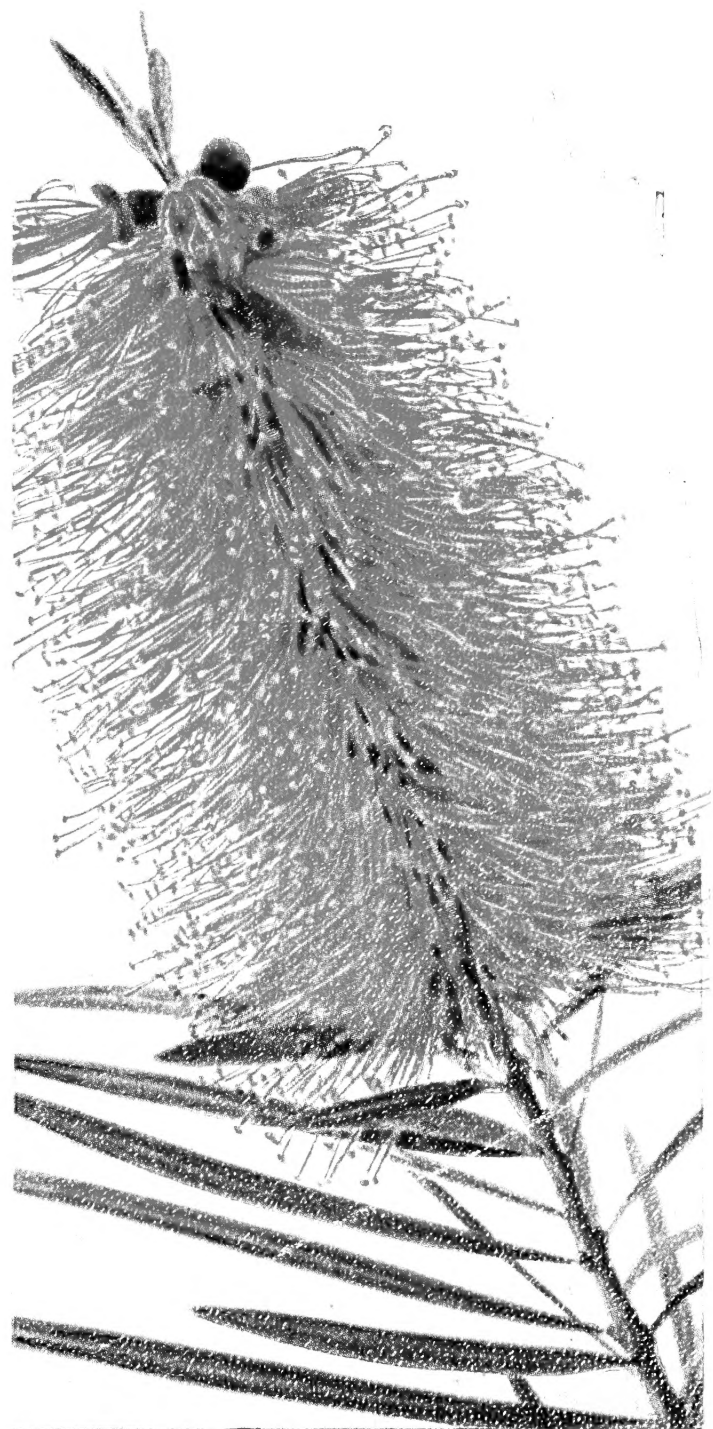
PYRACANTHA FORMOSANA



OLEANDER (*Nerium oleander*)



CAMELLIA SASANQUA



CALLISTEMON RIGIDUS (Bottle-Brush)



SOME INDICA AZALEA VARIETIES

1, Salmon; 2, Lavender; 3, White; 4, Scarlet; 5, Pink; 6, Variegated; 7, Rose-Red

Azaleas. For a solid blaze of color there is nothing to equal Azaleas. They have a very long blooming season and are superb for massing as borders or planting as specimens where an eye-catching shrub is needed. Some varieties are slow growing while others rapidly become large plants. For a gorgeous spring flower show, plant plenty of Azaleas.

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